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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXII NO. 193 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

Secret Parleys Between Simla And Br. Firm

Exploitation Of Indian Chemicals

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN ASSEMBLY

Stage Set For Pitched Battle Over Army Bill

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, August 14.

For the first time in this session, the Government majority was reduced to 13, and if the Opposition can organize themselves better they may be able to defeat the Government on the vital matter regarding the Army Bill.

INDIAN OFFICERS.

The issue was clinched by Sir Abdur Rahim in a very effective speech, when he said that Col. Lumby was not right in calling a stunt, the protest that the Indian Commissioned Officers were being reduced to an inferiority status, when it was a fact that in a mixed formation, the Indian Commissioned Officers would not be able to command the British Section automatically.

LUMBY'S ADMISSION.

Col. Lumby had to admit that it was so, but held that as this question would not arise for the next 20 years, they should not worry about it, and especially, as the Commander-in-Chief and the Commanders had power to make an exception.

However, the House took this so much to heart that even on the motion for taking the Bill into consideration, the Government did not get more than 44 votes as against the 39 of the Opposition.

To-morrow a pitched battle would be fought on Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment, which the Government is trying to declare as outside the scope of the Bill, but which the President after cross-examining Col. Lumby, found, was not outside the purpose of the Bill.

CHEMICALS MONOPOLY.

The passage of the Assam Anti-Terrorist Supplementary Bill was an easy affair. Mr. Mitra made a brief speech after which the Bill was passed by 47 votes as against 22.

But the real interest of the day's proceedings was during the question-hour. Mr. B. Das had made sensational disclosures about the Imperial Chemicals, of which Lord Reading is the Chairman, in getting a 50-year monopoly in India.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION?

The Government's answer, given by Mr. Raisman, was most unsatisfactory, and refused to let the House either have any details about it, or give time for its discussion. It may be that a motion of adjournment may be tabled on the subject, but it has not yet been decided. All I know is that the members are trying their best to see that this injustice is not perpetrated on India and her great asset called by Mr. Raisman, as "waste material" is not wasted.

AGITATION IN PUNJAB.

The members also hope that the Punjab Government, which is one of the chief culprits, would not be allowed to perpetrate this injustice and that the members of the Punjab Council would lead an immediate agitation on this point.

Members of the Assembly had the satisfaction of learning from the Government that even when they are defeated at the next elections, they would continue to remain members till December 1934, because an accommodating Government has changed the rules last week to enable them to enjoy the glory of membership for the full term.

CROSSING THE FLOOR!

As for the incident in which the Law Member was involved, it ended amicably by the House agreeing to expunge the objectionable passages from the proceedings.

Another little amusing incident occurred, when Sir Henry Craik following the practice in the Punjab Council, walked across the floor of the House and cries of "Order," made him realize that he had offended against the conventions of the Assembly. I am sure the Home Member, who had been shaping so well, would not repeat this offence.

ARMY BILL DEBATE

Lt.-Col. Lumby, moving the consideration of the Bill as reported upon by the Select Committee read a letter from the Commandant Military Academy, showing that the progress made by the cadets was very satisfactory, and that the Academy had made a wonderful beginning. The training there was more in keeping with the Indian tradition than obtained at Sandhurst. It was not true that Indian cadets would suffer under any inferiority complex as compared with the Sandhurst cadets. He appealed to the House not to make the question of superiority and inferiority complex a stunt and to give young Indian officers a square deal.

WAR OFFICE DICTATION.

The President disallowed Sardar Harbans Singh's amendments which were of a dilatory character, remarking that the Select Committee did not recommend any postponement.

Kunwar Raghbir Singh said that the Bill was necessary. He urged similar opportunities for Indian officers as were enjoyed by British officers. He was afraid that the principle underlying the Bill was dictated by the War Office.

JADHAV'S COMPLAINT.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, while supporting the Bill complained that the salary and allowances given to Indian commissioned officers were low compared with those given to officers from Britain. The speaker reminded the House of the assurance given by the Commander-in-Chief in 1931, that the question of Indianization would be judged in the light of the conduct and efficiency of Indian officers seven years after and asked that the Commander-in-Chief of 1938 should carry out that promise.

Captain Lalchand observed that the decisions embodied in the Bill were taken after full deliberation in the Sandhurst Committee. He congratulated the Army Department on accelerating the pace of Indianisation of the army by introducing the present Bill.

HOLD IT UP TILL REFORMS COME.

Sardar Harbans Singh described

(Continued on Page 12.)

With the breaking of his fast early on Tuesday Morning Mahatma Gandhi has again emerged from the valley of death triumphant.

QUIET DAY OF REST

WARDHAGANJ, August 14.

Mahatma Gandhi spent a quiet day taking full rest. He had different feeds of fruit juice and grape juice during the day. His nausea has subsided and he told a friend that he was feeling considerably better to-day.

Mrs Naidu has sent the following telegram:—"A garland to commemorate the end of your pilgrimage and your happy return."

Numerous other congratulatory messages have been received.—A. P.

"NO TOLERANCE IS TOO GREAT"

Thakkar Bapa On Lesson Of Mahatma's Fast

WARDAGANJ, Aug. 14.

Mahatma Gandhi had his second feed of fruit juice two hours after breaking the fast.

He discussed some matters connected with Harijan work with Mr. Thakkar in whose opinion, despite last night's restlessness Mahatma Gandhi's recovery will be very rapid.

CHIEF LESSON.

"The chief lesson that reformers have learnt from the present fast," said Mr. Thakkar, "is that any amount of tolerance shown to orthodoxy is not too great." Even the greatest truths could not be pushed down the throats of unwilling people except by means of small dozes and mild persuasion.

Mr. Thakkar concluded by saying that the intolerance shown at Ajmer by the reformists was likely to do greater harm to the cause of Harijan work than the failure of Hindus to do active work towards the removal of untouchability.

HARIJAN BOARD'S PLANS

Asked what direction the Harijan Board's activities would take in the coming months Mr. Thakkar briefly indicated the lines on which the Board would concentrate its activities. He said that the Board would chiefly engage itself in educational activities for Harijans by starting primary preparatory schools and awarding scholarships, look afer sanitation and do propaganda among caste Hindus —A.P.

Free For Two More Days!

But Period May Be Extended If Wife Does Not Get Better

NAINITAL, Aug. 14.

It is understood that it has been definitely decided to extend the period of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's temporary freedom. The position as far as the Government are concerned appears to be that having released him, they will not interfere with his freedom as long as Mrs. Nehru is not out of danger.

It is not possible, therefore, to say how long Pandit Jawaharlal will be allowed to remain outside jail as this will depend on Mrs. Nehru's condition. But considering her present condition, it is estimated that he will be allowed freedom at least for two more days.—A. P

KAMALA NEHRU'S CONDITION

Shows Some Improvement

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14

Dr. Atal has issued the following bulletin regarding Mrs. Nehru's condition at 7 p.m. to-day:

"She slept better last night and was not so much troubled by cough either. She slept a little in the afternoon and was a little restful to-day. Her temperature at the time of writing does not go above 99.4. There has been some improvement in the general condition."—A.P.

SAAR PLEBISCITE PREPARATIONS

Governing Commission President Calls For Reinforcement Of Police

GENEVA, Aug. 14.

Mr G G. Knox President of the Saar Governing Commission, has requested that Saar Police be largely reinforced by foreign recruitment, raising the numbers from one to 3,000 in view of the forthcoming plebiscite.

Mr. Knox addressing the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, recapitulates the recent incidents in the police force showing its difficulties in combating Nazi organisations. Mr. Knox urges that recruits be obtained from the German speaking States which are members of the League thus limiting recruitment to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Luxenburg and Switzerland, but owing to obvious political disadvantages, it is probable that recruits may be raised only from Switzerland and Luxemburg.

While majority of the Saar Governing body uphold Mr. Knox's request a Saarlander member advocates the maintenance of order during the plebiscite by co-operation with the Saar political organisations which are predominantly Nazi.—Reuter.

"SAY 'YES' ON SUNDAY"

BERLIN, Aug. 14.

Vast propaganda designed to secure the unanimous approval of the appointment of Herr Hitler as the leader and Chancellor has entered an intensive phase.

Prominent Germans are broadcasting every two hours, and in order to ensure that everyone would be listening, the Government have provided numerous wireless sets for remote villages hitherto ignorant of radio. The speeches all carry the same message, "Say 'yes' on Sunday." Newspapers also feature a similar appeal. Field Marshall Von Mackensen has stated that the plebiscite was not an election struggle as there was no opponent to Hitler and the result will be an overwhelming majority for Hitler. —Reuter.

WHEN NAZI METHODS FAIL

Walk-out In Saar Diet For Alleged Attack On Hitler

SAARBRUECKEN, Aug. 14.

The German National Front, including all the Saar Nazis walked out during the session of the Saar Diet as a protest against the attack on Hindenburg and Hitler which they complain the Governing Commission had allowed to occur without intenvening. The walk-out was also a protest against the continued confiscation of the German Front documents. —Reuter.

IRISH FARMER DIES OF BULLET WOUNDS

Police Fire On Peasants Who Prevent Attaching Cattle In Cork

CORK, Aug. 14.

Jeremiah Lynch, one of the eight who received bullet wounds died. The countryside is talking of the bravery of Mrs. O'Neill, sister of the Dail Deputy, who dashed across the line of fire in the sale yard, and gave Lynch first-aid before fetching the priest to administer the last sacraments. Actual clashes lasted but half-an-hour though excitement prevailed until the evening when one thousand farmers jibbing and shouting followed the strong escort of the military and the police taking cattle to the station.—Reuter.

(An earlier message stated that an affray followed the protest by several thousand farmers against the forced sale of cattle belonging to another farmer who had not paid the land annuities. The police opened fire and charged and between 20 to 30 persons received injuries including six persons who were wounded by bullets.)

Development Chawls As Delegate's Camps

CONGRESS PANDAL AT WORLI SEA FACE

Reception Committee Takes Final Decision About Site

The decision to hold the Bombay session of the Congress at the Worli Sea Face in view of the fact that Government are not inclined to give the use of the Back Bay Reclamation plot, was reached at an emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress Reception Committee held in the "Congress House" on Tuesday evening.

The meeting passed a resolution that in view of the refusal of Government to permit the election of the Congress Nagar at the Backbay Reclamation the session of the Congress should be held on the Worli Sea-Face.

As at present arranged the volunteers and delegates are to be housed in the Bombay development chawls which, it will be remembered, were used as a prison during the Civil Disobedience campaign of 1930.

MAHATMA'S RESIDENCE.

It is likely that the Readymoney Mansion which will be very near the Congress Nagar will be rented, if available, for the use of Mahatma Gandhi and other members of the Congress Working Committee.

GOVT. CONSENT.

The Bombay Municipality is being approached for permission to use the plot at Worli and it is stated that informally Government have agreed to the Congress session being held at Worli.

It was also decided that a Swadeshi Exhibition should be held during the Congress session, to be housed in a separate pandal.

A meeting of the Committee has been called to-day when the plans and estimates will be settled.

B. P. C. C. ELECTION COMPLAINTS

Council To Consider Question Of Inquiry

In connection with the elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Sunday last, it is understood, that several complaints have been lodged with the President alleging a number of irregularities and mal-practices.

With a view to consider these complaints a meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. will be convened this week when it will be decided whether an inquiry into these allegations should be held or not and fresh elections ordered.

VOLUNTEERS FOR CONGRESS SESSION

TRAINING HAS BEGUN

Through the Publicity Bureau, Congress Reception Committee).

The Women's Section of the Congress Volunteer Force has already started training classes for women volunteers. About one hundred women are already attending these classes daily. The number is gradually increasing.

The Training Classes were being conducted in the Jinnah Hall, but are now taken in Murar Baug near Hira Baug, C. P. Tank, between 2 and 3 p.m., every day.

Arrangements are now practically complete to start the Officers' Training Camp for men volunteers. The G.O.C. had been busy the whole day on Tuesday discussing the plans and division of the Force.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, will perform the opening ceremony of the Camp.

All those who have been selected for the Officers' Training Camp are required to be present at the Congress House to-day (Wednesday) at 6-50 p.m. sharp, for medical examination.

PARTIAL HARTAL CONTINUES

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 14.

In connection with Nalabazar "Temple" dispute there is no change in the situation to-day as partial hartal continues in spite of the suspension of demolition work. It is understood that a deputation of Hindus led by Mr. Shri Kishen again called at the Residency last evening, but the Secretary to the Resident declined to receive the deputationists.—A.P.

Pt. MALAVIYA'S PLANS

BENARES, August 14.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya leaves for Calcutta to-morrow by the Punjab Mail, and stays there as usual at Birla House, in Ballyganj. He stays in Calcutta for four or five days, after which Pundiji and Mr. Aney will probably visit one or two places in every province for promoting the objects for which the Nationalist Party stands.

This will include organising public opinion among Muslims as well as non-Muslims in favour of a national solution of the communal problem, particularly in favour of the Congress scheme of 1931, the keystone of which is Joint Electorates with adult or extensive suffrage.

A Nationalist Party Conference will be held in Calcutta in the Rammohan Rai Hall, at 3 p.m. on 18th August.—A. P.

Wardhaganj, Aug. 14.—Mr. M. S. Aney started for Akola this afternoon.—United Press.

(STOP PRESS ON PAGE 7)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Branch Secretaries & Superintendents upto Rs. 200. Profitable scheme. No security. Apply Lakshmi Bonds Corporation Ltd., Lahore. (2816).

Wanted Printers and Compositors for European Firm, Hindu Governess, I Class Licensed Electrician on 60, Gujarathi Vernacular Final Lady Teachers (for Africa). Apply Goldwyn, Lowbow (India) Co., Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (2821).

Wanted a clerk for the M. T. B. College, Surat. Preference will be given to a graduate. Typewriting, Shorthand will be additional qualifications. Apply with testimonials immediately in own handwriting stating minimum salary to the Principal. (8792).

Wanted—Well-Qualified and experienced Boiler-Attendants, having at least five years' experience of Water-tube Boiler Tractor Mechanic for Diesel Tractors, Welder, Moulder, Turner, Typist and a Railway Clerk fully conversant with goods tariff. Apply stating salary acceptable to:—The Manager, Harinagar Sugar Mills, Ltd. P. O. Ramnagar (Champaran). (8772).

Wanted—Experienced Head Proof Reader for the Bombay Chronicle. Apply with testimonials to the Manager, The Bombay Chronicle Press.

Wanted Chief Agents and Agents on Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively monthly, also Organisers on Rs. 40 plus Provident Fund and Commission. Apply Uplifting Banking Corporation, Ltd., 169-171, Javeri Bazar, Bombay. (8777).

Wanted—Managers for the Branches of a Limited Concern to be opened very soon at almost all the Important Towns of Gujrat and Kathiawar at the Remuneration of Rs. 200 per month. Only respectable, hard-working and capable people need apply. Gents and Ladies of any caste or creed can apply, to the Chairman, The United Business Syndicate, Market Road, Karachi. (8771).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Lady experienced in secretarial work, fast stenographer, independent correspondent, open to engagement either full or part time in respectable Indian Foreign Firm on moderate salary. Apply Box No. 2818 "Bombay Chronicle."

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let.—One big Shop in Red House, Parsi Bazar St., the shop is situated in the front of the building. All the adjoining shops are Stationer's shops. Full particulars from the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Please note our results before joining. Benares Admission 100 per cent.; Rajputana Intermediate 50 per cent.; Bombay Matric 75 per cent. Sound coaching and sure forms for 1935 examinations. General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. (2820).

Wanted—Candidates for School for Electricians, Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), who desire to learn Electrical work. One year's course. Prospectus Free. (2750).

The Intermediate College of the Senior Cambridge Institute offers to coach students for Punjab Matriculation, Benares Admission, Rajputana Intermediate, Rajputana Matriculation, within a short period of eight months or less. Classes regularly started Efficient staff, best coaching and individual attention. Wide choice of Languages and subjects. Apply:—The Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House, Bombay 4. (8750).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted financing partners, 209 Sub-Agents 8 Chief Agents throughout India, for Rumanian Russian Petrol Kerosene Lubricating Oil Distributing Co. Apply stating selling and investing capacity Box No. 2814 "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted a Chief Agent at Bombay to Organise Industrial Insurance business approved by an eminent Actuary. Apply sharp: All India Mutual Life Office, Rajahmundry. (2823).

Wanted—Agents and Organisers on decent pay or commission. The Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd. Head Office, 98-4, Clive Street, Calcutta. (2796).

Wanted Chief Agents in principal towns on lucrative terms to represent the Backergunj Insurance Bank Ltd. of Kowrikhara, Barisal (Bengal). 100 per cent dividend declared in the very first year. Apply to Calcutta Office for particulars, 15, Clive Row, Calcutta. (2800).

Wanted—Agents for Swadeshi Cloth. Pay 50. Scurity Rs. 50 Apply M.S. Manmohan Kumar, Ludhiana.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Soda Factory, as going concern, oldest established, with up-to-date machineries. Owner going out-station on account of ill health. A good opportunity to industrialist. Apply Box No. 2804, "Bombay Chronicle."

Sexus Paste, the best Contraceptive Jelly. Complete outfit, Rs. 2|12; Refill,, 2|-, Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (2809).

For Sale.—Half an acre of garden with well-ventilated, spacious house situated in good locality in Kumta town is offered for sale. For other particulars apply to the undersigned X, c|o M.P. Divgi, LL.B., Pleader, Kumta. (2815).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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NOTICE

TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

BARABIL—MALDA TRAMLINE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED separately for the construction of the following two sections of the Tramline from Barabil in Keonjhar State to Malda in Bonai State.

Section IV.—Mile 13 to end of mile 16.

Section V.—Mile 17 to Malda (a little over 4 miles).

Copies of the General Specifications and tender forms may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 which will not be returned.

Plans may be seen at the office of the General Superintendent, Ore Mines and Quarries, Jamshedpur, or at the Office of the Head Surveyor, Barabil. The Head Surveyor will assist the prospective tenderers who wish to visit the area.

Tenders must be submitted on or before 7th September 1934, and should be sealed and marked on the outside "Barabil-Malda Tramline Tender Section.....", and addressed to the General Manager, the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., P.O. Jamshedpur, B. N. Rly.

The successful tenderers will be required to deposit a sum of Rupees Five thousand as security for the successful performance of the contract in each section.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. 8790

Public Notices

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY

SALE OF BUILDING PLOTS ON TILAK ROAD.

This Municipality proposes to sell by Public Auction 41 plots of open building land on SUNDAY, the 19th August, 1934, from 9 to 12 a.m. These plots are in close vicinity of the City and would provide excellent sites for building purposes owing to their open surroundings. The plan of the plots and the conditions attaching to the sale can be inspected in the office of the Development Engineer during office hours. Persons wishing to bid should attend at the site on the abovementioned time and date.

S. R. BHAGWAT,
Chief Officer, P.C.M
8785

S. S. "HOKUSHIN MARU".

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 14th August, 1934, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

R. ISHIGAKI,
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AT MATHARPAKADI, MAZAGAON.

By order of Messrs. Ferreira and Vallabhdas, attorneys for the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY (TODAY) 15th August, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on rite, all that piece of leasehold land known as Anaji Bhaskar's Fazendari land, situate at Matharpakadi, Mazagaon, Bombay, together with house thereon, admeasuring about 192 square yards and registered by the collector of municipal rates and taxes under "E" Ward No. 5940, Street No. 17 and Cadastral Survey No. 457 and Survey No. 1|3695 and 1|3702.

For further particulars apply.
CRAWFORD & CO.

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Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents.
62, Medows Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 22801.

JUST Opp. ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, EMERALD, RUBY AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
BOMBAY HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 407 of 1932.
Messrs C Banker and Co. .. Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Mr. S. Mahadev .... Defendant

Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers are instructed by Attorneys to the Agent of the Plaintiffs to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 19th day of August, 1934, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) just opp. Royal Opera House, in the Show Room of the Premier Auto Works. Ornaments comprising of Necklaces, Bracelets, Earrings, Sari-pin, Butties, full sets, watches, pendants, etc. Gold ornaments consisting of Kandora, Fulhar, Bangles, Collar, etc

Ornaments are on view from Friday 17th and Saturday 18th instant from 1 to 6 p.m. for every inspection

D. MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE of Godrej's Safe, Grandfather Clock, Solid teak and blackwood household furniture, Remington Typewriter, richly upholstered Chesterfield Suites, Gramophone, Steel Cabinets, Singer Machine, Chival dressing tables, Beds with box-mattress, Silver Cabinets, Hall carpets, etc. On view To-DAY (WEDNESDAY) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Baboolal Mansion, next to Vianelli Restaurant Seaface, Chowpatty. VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

SALE OF A PRESS AND GINNING FACTORY AT NARDANA IN KHANDESH ZILLA, WEST KHANDESH AND VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT MAUZE VARUD, TALUKA KHANDESH.

SALE at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers at 123, Meadows Street Bombay, on THURSDAY the 16th August, 1934 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) by Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., under instructions from Mr. K. H. McCormack, Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 905 of 1929 (The Indian Cotton Co., Ltd. vs. Fatmabai, widow of Sharafali Mahomedali and others), and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Judge's Order, dated 25th September, 1931.

LOT NO. 1 (NARDANA TALUKA).

All those nine pieces or parcels of partly agricultural and partly built upon land together with Factories, buildings, tenements, dwelling houses and godowns thereon situate at Nardana in Taluka Sind, Kheda District, West Khandesh in Zilla Khandesh, Pot Tukdi Sind Khed in the Registration Sub-District of Sind Kheda, the detailed particulars of which lands are:—

Serial No.	Survey No.	Entry No.	Area A.G.
1	99	152	6-2
2	100	153	5-35
3	100 (A)	154	1-38
	101 (B)		1-15
4	101	154	3-13
5	102	156	3-34
6	103	157	3-28
7	104	158	5-31
8	105	159	2-1
9	200	294	0-38

Together with all fixed machinery for Ginning and Pressing Plants, Boilers, Engines, Pumps, Donkeys, Lathes and other structures of permanent nature built or standing on the aforesaid pieces and parcels of land.

LOT NO. II—Property at Mauze Varud, Taluka Sind Khed, Zilla Khandesh.

FIRSTLY:

Name of land.	S.No.	Acre.	Gunthas
(1) Manache Dhing	85	15	32
(2) Ghindha Patiwala	351	10	0
(3) Teliwada	314|2	5	17

SECONDLY:

Land, situate at Mauze Varud, Taluka Sind, Khed District, West Khandesh.

Name of land.	S.No.	Acre.	Gunthas.
(1) Deparatvala	36	5	29
(2) Onkare	42	7	19
(3) Satvales	49	5	37
(4) Chinda Bahikamawales	44	8	37
(5) Lilavwala	252	7	15
(6) Gandhalyvala	349	25	26

THIRDLY:

Land, situate at Mauze Ajande Taluka Sirpur, District West Khandesh in the Registration Sub-District of Dhulia, Khandesh, part of S. No. 1 on the West side acre 3-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY

	SINGLE. Cabin.	Tourist.	RETURN. Cabin.	Tourist
	£	£	£	£
COLOMBO	7	5	—	—
SINGAPORE	19	12	30	18
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	35	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

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Maureen O'Sullivan
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Ricardo Cortez
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Why Indian and European Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Professors, High Court Advocates, etc., after 10 years' use call "F.P. Pill" the best of all Birth-Control drugs, country-made or foreign? Because they say, "It controls birth infallibly and at the same time keeps monthly flow normal and thus improves health in each and every case used." Read their opinions. 4 Months' Pills Rs. 2-4.

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Health and Hygine

Obesity

To Be Excessively Fat Is Not Merely Ridiculous But May Sometimes Prove Dangerous.

(BY S. B. NAYAMPALLY).

Obesity is not merely a joke. It is a serious matter, not primarily from the aesthetic point of view, but because adiposity is actually a pathological condition. The mortality is greater among people excessively fat than it is among people excessively thin. Marked obesity is reognised as a symptom of a certain disease of the indocrine glands, but, apart from this, there are many people apparently organically sound who "make fat" much more easily than others.

The reason for this is not yet fully understood, but it may be summed up as an incapacity to use up or store successfully the carbohydrate contents of their food which turns to fat. The cases in which excessive adiposity is caused by over-indulgence in fattening foods and drinks by people who do not take sufficient exercise to use up the calories and fat making intake amounts to only one-third of those who suffer from obesity. They do suffer not only physical discomforts but mental maladies, for most fat people are extremely sensitive about what has come rightly, to be regarded as a disability.

When some fault in the functioning of the indocrine glands has been seriously diagnised, Thyroid and other extracts have proved valuable adjunct to exercise and diet. But Thyroid must only be taken under directions of a medical man and for a limited period, as it affects the nerves, heart and other functioning organs when ignorantly applied.

It is obvious that people who have predisposition to "make fat" should avoid foods containing a high percentage of carbohydrates which are converted into fats by the human body. Milk, cheese, cream, sugar, fatty meats and mere saccharine fruits such as grapes and figs should not be taken. But in most cases diet is necessary. The dangers of a starvation regime cannot be overestimated. In spite of the number of foods which seem to come under the headings of fats, sugars or starches, it is perfectly easy to eat well and variously eschewing them.

The really important thing for stout people to remember is that science is ready to come to their assistance, that medical advice is available and desirable. It is essential to ascertain the cause of their tendency to make adipose tissues, otherwise a drastic cure may prove not only useless but actually dangerous. It is not people who put on fat through overeating and sedentry habits who are likely to be found suffering from nervous debility, but those who form fat inspite of dieting. These are the cases which need medical advice before attempting to cure the condition.

The ability to get fat is a sign of health and one highly to be desired. If it is accompanied by a weak will that allows itself to be dominated by appetite, an excess of weight is bound to follow, with all the consequent ills of an overfed body.

CAUSES OF INSOMNIA

Lord Horder Praises Value Of "Forty Winks' During Day

Surprise that physicians attached relatively little importance to the eyes as a cause of headache was expressed by Mr. Arthur Griffith, senior ophthalmic surgeon of Westminster Hospital, and senior surgeon of the Royal Eye Hospital, in an address before the 102nd annual meeting of the British Medical Association held at Bournemouth in mail week. Two thousand doctors from all party of the world attended the gathering. Mr. Griffith in his address said that in a thousand private cases, he found that 24 per cent. of the patients complained of headache.

"It may be difficult to persuade the patient that the morning headache has been earned by misuse of the eyes on the preceding day. Of course, other headaches may be earned overnight, such as that which comes out of a whisky bottle, but the patient always recognises this type. The delayed headache is probably due to the power of the healthy human being to ignore slight pain. It is only when he is tired, or when his control has been weakened by sleep, that he becomes conscious of pain. Another instance of delayed pain is the week-end headache; the patient may be free from pain during the week, but on Sunday, although using his eyes less, he gets headache.

"FORTY WINKS."

Lord Horder, who took part in a debate on the use of narcotics in the treatment of nervous patients, said that remorse was one of the main causes of sleeplessness. Other causes of insomnia were fear, love, anger, and sorrow, and all these required psychological treatment rather than drugs.

"Just as most of us eat too much, so most of us sleep too much," he said. He did not regard purely intellectual brainwork as a cause of sleeplessness provided the work was done under good physical conditions. Excitement and over-stimulation of the brain through the emotions, however, frequently caused sleeplessness. Excessive bodily fatigue, especially among those not used to it, was not an infrequent cause of insomnia.

Lord Horder, who is prominently associated with the Anti-Noise League, said that they could try to get rid of needless noises without being hyper-sensitive. There was the question of fresh air as an aid to sleep. Some people could not stand the noise when they opened their bedroom windows and took the attitude that if they must have noise with fresh air they preferred neither.

Alcohol was a narcotic. "To the teetotaller alcohol is an excitement and therefore quite useless," said Lord Horder, "and nothing could be cruder than to prescribe the whisky toddy for the teetotaller in the hope that it will send him to sleep. For the person accustomed to taking alcohol it is equally crude to deny it at the end of the day."

"Some people," he added, "resist the tendency to doze during the day. I think that is a mistake. I have never found patients sleep less but rather more easily if they have yielded to that feeling for 'forty winks' during the day."

WHY NAPOLEON LOST WATERLOO.

Nearly every doctor who took part in the discussion on the cause of headaches confessed to having been a sufferer from migraine, which Mr. Leslie Eaton, the president, said was a disorder to which intellectual people were susceptible. Mahomet and Julius Caesar, it was stated, undoubtedly suffered from headaches, and it had been suggested that Napoleon lost Waterloo because he had a headache on the morning of the battle.

MILK STOPS BLEEDING

But Only Human Milk Has Coagulating Property

For months and months Dr. Sole of Vienna has been experimenting with coal-tar dyes in order to determine how they reacted with Human milk. In the course of his researches he found it necessary to mix the milk with blood. Sole could hardly believe his eyes when he saw the blood clot almost instantly.

Confronted with a phenomenon as astonishing as this, an imaginative researcher drops everything and pursues the clue presented. Sole began a series of comparative experiments. He found that in a solution of common table salt blood coagulated in six to eight minutes. In human milk the time was reduced to two minutes at the most.

Naturally Sole began an investigation to find out why human milk alone should have this remarkable effect. He whirled some in a centrifugal separator. Whatever the substance may be that clots blood, it is thrown off with the cream. In fact the cream can be dried, and the powder thus obtained, even after having been kept three months in a bottle, will still coagulate blood. Sole has not been able to analyze the coagulent chemically, but he does know that it loses its power when it is heated.

In the Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift, where he describes his work, Sole holds out the prospect of aiding those who suffer from hemophilia, an affliction which is marked by excessive and sometimes fatal bleeding from the merest scratch. Two molars were drawn without ill effect from a child that had once almost died from loss of blood in a dentist's chair. Cotton tampons soaked in human milk stopped the flow almost magically. Equal success attended the use of milk in operations on the nose, ear and jaw.

Sole goes so far as to hold that mother's milk is the most effective blood-stopping agent yet discovered. But he warns that it is not a cure for hemophilia, the bleeding sickness.— "New York Times."

CHILD "LIES"

They Are Only Imagery, Says Doctor

Parents tell "lies" to children about Santa Claus and encourage them to read "Baron Munchausen," Mother Goose," "Gulliver's Travels," and so on, without end —all "lies."

By the same token it seems Dr. David M. Trout told parents at the annual child welfare conference at Iowa City, Iowa, to encourage the "lies" told by small children. "Before the fifth year," he said, "the child is unable to imagine time, or distance, accurately and, for that reason, the tall tales he tells are not lies, but products of an awkward imagination. Parents should treat this story-telling as a game, and help the child play it."

All children, of course, live in a dream world in which miracles are the law of nature. Some parents, then, may have difficulty in understanding why Doctor Trout also advised that it is unwise to require a child to say prayers, or to try to give him some concept of God.

MEDICAL ATTENTION COST

Medical attention costs the American people dolls. 3.700,000,000 annually; dolls 30 a year for each American.

CHAWLA APPEALS FOR FUNDS

World Flight Held Up For Want Of Financial Aid

NEW DELHI, August 12.

Writing from Bushire Mr. N. N. Chawla, the Indian Airman who is now in London on his mission to fly round the world says, that after leaving Karachi he encountered a severe dust-storm which limited visibility to a few hundred yards ahead. He was therefore forced to land twice on the sea beach between Jask and Bushire to avoid dashing against the hills all along the Persian Coast. The French Air Mail too was held up for the same reason. Mr. Chawla had therefore to wait at Basra and Bushire, as the French Mail did, until the weather improved.

He is full of hopes and enterprise as he says, "I am prepared to risk my life to build up a prestige for India and the Hindus; but of course I have not the money to risk. Otherwise I will risk that too so that the name of India and the Hindus may shine in the annals of world aviation."

Proceeding he says that his machine is flying very well and says that those who feel proud of the enterprise and are inclined to contribute their mite in appreciation thereof may send their donations either direct to him by cable: R. N. Chawla, c|o Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London; or to Dr. Moonje, Nagpur, who will forward the amount to him.—A.P.

HEAVY RAIN STORMS IN ENGLAND

43 Persons Injured In Motor Coach Collision

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Extremely heavy rain storms with thunder and lightening were experienced in London and many parts of England yesterday. Several houses were struck by lightning, but nobody was killed.

During the storm, a collision occurred between two motor coaches in Essex, 43 passengers receiving injuries.—B. O. W.

MONSOON ACTIVE ON WEST COAST

Bombay Deccan Gets Good Rain

POONA, Aug. 14.

The monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma and the Central Provinces, and active along the west coast of the Peninsula. Conditions are unsettled off Orissa and the Ganjam Coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Gujarat and the North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, West Central India, Kashmir, Baluchistan, East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair, four inches; Tavoy, Victoria Point and Gwa, four; Amherst, three; Mergui and Diamond Island, two; Silchar, one; Seoni and Mussooree three; Akola, two; Jagdalpur and Pachmarhi one and a half; Mount Abu three; Rawalpindi, two; Dalhousie one and half; Kalal, one; Mahableshwar and Mercara, two Khandala and Marmagao one and a half; and Ratnagiri, Aurangabd, Mangalore, Karwar and Nizamabad, one.

FORECAST.—The monsoon will continue to be strong in Lower Burma and in and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills, and the rainfall will increase and extend in the Peninsula, Central Provinces and Orissa.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING. —Locally heavy rain will recur in Lower Burma and will extend in Orissa and the Ganjam Coast during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

RAIN EFFECTS COTTON CROP

AKOLA, Aug. 13.

The cotton and jwar crop have begun to be affected adversely by continuous drizzle the whole of last week and unless there is a break in the rain for a full fortnight all hopes of a faircrop yield will be gone. This opinion was expressed by a High Government agricultural officer who returned yesterday from his inspection tour.

Leaves of cotton plant have turned yellow and pale and any further continuance of rain will be a sure sign of wet famine in Berar.

It would not be an exaggeration if he said that the sun-worshippers of this place were required to fast a whole week as no sun during the day or stars during night were visible in the last week.—A. P.

Bombay City Rainfall, Nearly 80 Inches

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a m of date 14-8-34 Colaba Point 0.14" Fort 0.30". J J Hospital 0.14" and Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.21"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 60.69, Fort 79.42, J J Hospital 66.24 and Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 68.30.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 51.59, Fort 58.72, J J Hospital 55.54

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 Colaba Point 41.09, Fort 65 50 J J Hospital 47.92, and Cotton Laboratory Matunga 43.76

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Sunimary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a m of 14th August 1934.

Change of 8 a m barometer in past 24 hours +.001 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a m 79.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a m 77.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.0 degrees 1 1 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.6 degrees 1.7 (above normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a m 91 p c.

Direction of wind at 8 a m WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a m 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 1.92 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a m (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.14 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 10.87 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 60.73. inches

Weather Remarks: Rain

Earthquake report: Nil.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 14th AUG. 1934.

At 8-7 A M. local time (8-46 A. M. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.82 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.61 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean hea level.

Pritem Kaur wife of Chet Singh of Police Station Charanda was abducted by about a half a dozen Muslims and it is stated that she is confined in the house of a local Muslim leader.

Transparent Glycerine Soap not good for the Health of your Skin!!!

READ What the "Soap Gazette and Perfumer" of America Says in its issue of December, 1933

Describing a certain New Soap, the Journal says, on page 13,—"as a Toilet product this Soap also suffers from the faults common to all transparent glycerine soaps, the main defect being the drying effect it has on the skin . . . . "

READ What English, German and Indian Scientists say about

GODREJ Vegetable Toilet Soaps

Says Dr. AUFRECHT, Chemist to the Berlin Chamber of Commerce and to the German public Laboratory for Experimental Chemistry, Microscopy and Bacteriology:—

"I have tested Godrej's Vegetable Toilet Soaps and in my opinion they are such as would kill the Streptococcus and the Staphylococcus germs, the germs of typhoid fever and other resistant diseases. They are excellent disinfectants."

Says HERR KARL LUSURTZE, a German Skin Specialist:

"After long personal use and subsequent chemical tests I unhesitatingly give your Vegetable Soaps the place of honour as health and beauty Soap....."

Says Major DICKENSON, Government Chemical Analyser, Bombay:—

"Godrej's Soaps are perfect in all respects."

Says Dr. M.A. ANSARI, M.D., M.S., (Ex-President of Indian National Congress):—

"I have very great pleasure in testifying to the most excellent qualities of Godrej's Soaps. I have used them now for the last ten years and have found them better than the best soaps manufactured in Europe or for that matter any other country. I recommend them to the Indian public both from the point of view of their excellence and their being made in India."

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL

August 14.

Hakushin Maru, Nishikawa, Kobe

DEPARTURES.

August 15.

Bankura, Raskin, Busrah.
Nawab, Duncan, Karachi.
C|o Guildford, Fergusen, Karachi

LOADING.

August 14.

Steamer Arabia for Genoa.

S.S. Hakushin Maru:—The O S K steamer Hakushin Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Bankura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Guildford:—The K N Co's steamer Guildford will sail to-day for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Nawab:—The T M Co's steamer Nawab will sail to-day for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 14.

3 City of Guildford, 3236, Karachi, 15-8, K Nixon Co.
4 Hokushin Maru 3541, N F, N F, O S Kaisha.
5 Sumatra 3651, Colombo 14-8, L Triestino.
12 Nimoda 2858, Port Said 15-8, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
16 Kota Agoeng 4601, Java 18-8, L Edwards.
17 Tairea 3756, Durban 22-8, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Gazana 3191, N F 18-8, M M & Co.
3 Bankura, 1896, Busra, 15-8, M M and Co.
4 Vita 1955, Busra 16-8, M M and Co.
6 Jehangir 2157, Red Sea Ports, 17-8, T Morrison and Co.
9 Nawab 3424, Karachi, 15-8, T Morrison.
10|11 Gogra 3126, Calcutta, 17-8, M M and Co.
15 Indira 278, M'Coast, 16-8, Malabar S Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, N F N F Esmail Tarmahomed and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Nizam 3334, Rangoon 15-8, T Morrison and Co.
B Englastan, 3039, Karachi, 17-8, Scindia S N Co.
K Jalavihar 3381, N F N F Scindia S N Co.
M Rupavati 320, N F N F B S N Co.
M (O. side) Sarasvati 443, N F N F B S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Maloja, 16-8, P and O S N Co.
Bangalore, 17-8, P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 22-8, P and O S N Co.
Mangolia, 30-8, P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 30-8, P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma 14-8, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Castalia 15-8, G T Co.
Clan Mackay 19-8, J F Co.
C|o Baroda 20-8, K N Co.
C|o Barcelona 25-8, K N Co.
Clan Mackeller 27-8, J F Co.
Hesperics 5|8 J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Sonnenfels 18|8, L Edwards Ltd.
Sturmfels 31|8, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Tavinta 12-8, T M Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Conte Rosso 23-8, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

President Garfield, 23|8 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Kobe, 12-8, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM KOBE.

Mayebashi Maru 15/8 N Y Kaisha.
Carthage 24|8 P & O S N Co.
Yamagata Maru 27|8, N Y Kaisha.
Ginyo Maru 30|8 N Y Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 1|9, N Y Kaisha.
Hakushima Maru 14-8, O S Kaisha.
Tamahoka Maru 12|8, O S Kaisha.
Pacific Maru, 24|8. O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda 18|8 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 26-8, M M and Co.
Takliwa 8-9, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Narkunda 18|8 P & O S N Co.
Carthage 25|8 P & O S N Co.
Soudan N F, P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Mumbra N F M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia N F G T Co.

GOR GENOA

Arabia N F, M Italiana.

FOR KOBE.

Hakushima Maru, N Y O S Kaisha.

FOR PORT SAID.

Nimoda N F, L Dreyfus & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Gazana, N F M M and Co.
Gogra N F M M and Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Varela 16-8, M M and Co.
Bankura 15-8, M M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Graciossa, 12-8, Campell and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Tairea 22-8, M M ahd Co.

FOR JAVA.

Nizam, N F, T M and Co.
Nawab N F, T M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir, N F T M Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Indira	13-8-34
Dayavati	13-8-34
Netravati	13-8-34
Mapia	13-8-34
Sumatra	13-8-34

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

S.S. Mundra for London:—400 bags soopstone powder Shaw Wallace and Co; 300 bags horn meal Anderson Dawn and Co; 7975 bags groundnut oil cakes L Dreyfus & Co; 285 bags gang grain T S Thadani and Sons; 21 bales cow hides Lee & Muirhead; 1 bale animal skins A A Peerbhoy; 11 bales animal skins H R Rahmanbhai; 9 bales woollen carpets and 3 cases cotton prints Cox and Kings Ltd; 29 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons.

For Hull:—100 drums groundnut oil A Oomerbhoy; 820 bags castor seed A H Diab; 1450 bags groundnut oil cakes L Dreyfus & Co.

For Dunkirk:—122 bales cotton raw Chimanlal and Sons.

S.S. Castalia for Liverpool:—30 drums castor oil Swastika Oil Mills Ltd; 100 bundles deer horns J M Rahimtoola; 24 bales wool raw K Salebhai.

For Manchester:—50 drums castor oil Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

S.S. President Van Baren, Agents F F Campbell and Co., from Los Angles:—20 cases drugs; 102 cases canned fruits; 74 cases batteries.

From Kobe:—76 cases porcelain ware; 30 cases artificial silk goods; 35 cases woollen piecegoods; 37 cases glass ware; 158 cases cotton piecegoods; 9 cases rubber goods; 30 cases silk yarn; 40 cases rayon yarn; 46 cases celloide goods; 54 cases artificial silk and cotton mixed goods; 25 cases mats.

From Shanghai:—125 bags beans 19 bales raw silk; 398 cases tea.

From Hongkong:—200 bags beans; 370 bales raw silk.

From Singapore:—120 bundles sandal wood logs; 412 bundles rattans; 700 bags sago flour; 40 bags sago seeds.

From Penang:—95 bags gum benzamin; 150 slabs tin; 299 bags pearl tapioca; 55 bags betel nuts.

S.S. Tairea, Agents M M and Co., from Durban:—55 cases fruits; 8 cases cheese.

From L'Marques:—1800 bags asbestos fibre.

From Beira:—9875 bags sugar; 6000 bags asbestos.

From D'Salam:—224 bags gum arabic; 447 bags gum; 8 pieces ivory.

From Zanzibar:—450 bales cloves; 50 bales cloves stems; 33 bales orange peels.

From Mombassa:—511 pieces timber 375 bags potatoes; 19 bales goat skins; 7474 bales cotton.

S.S. Vita, Agents M M and Co., from Busrah:—29 bags skins; 125 bags hartuman.

From Mohmerah:—55 bags zira.

From Karachi:—5488 bags wheat; 16 chests tea; 15 bags rice; 12 cases ghee; 49 cases dry produce; 69 cases cermin seeds; 467 cases bajree; 431 cases wheat flour; 333 cases bran; 165 cases jira; 99 pieces scantlings; 467 bales cotton; 2 cases silver.

S.S. Mantua, Agents M M and Co., from London:—146 cases paper; 78 cases preserves; 24 cases biccuits.

From Bordeaux:—15 cases brandy.

From Basle:—31 cases cheese; 16 cases silk; 37 barrels colour.

From Zurich:—13 cases cotton goods; 52 cases indigo.

From Marseilles:—200 cases soap; 50 cases mineral water; 16 cases machinery; 10 cases castor oil; 58 cases colour.

From Alexandria:—100 bales cotton.

ELDERS PASS FACTORIES BILL

Sir N. Choksey Talks Disapprovingly of Russian Labour Conditions

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The Council of State met to-day to pass the Bill imposing an Excise Duty on Mechanical Lighters, Bill Amending and Repealing Certain Enactments, and Bill Consolidating and Amending the Law relating to Labour in factories as passed by the Assembly.

At question time Sir Phiroze Sethna enquired about the progress made in the matter of reducing the scales of pay of new entrants into Indian Civil and other All-India Services.

Mr. Hallett replied that the question was still under discussion between the Secretary of State and the Government of India.

INDIANS IN MOZAMBIQUE.

Mr. Wingate replying to Sir Phiroze Sethna said that the Government of India asked the Secretary of State on April 15 to make the strongest possible representation against legislation by the Government of Mozambique in Portuguese East Africa whereby Indian settlers who wished to re-enter the colony would be only allowed to do so if they returned as employees of their previous masters and that every Indian employer must employ two Portuguese for one Indian national employed by him.

A communication had been made by His Majesty's Ambassador at Lisbon to the Portuguese Government and their reply was awaited.

JAWAHAR'S FREEDOM.

Replying to a short notice question put by Mr. Mehrotra, Mr. Hallett said:—

"Government are aware that Mrs. Kamala Nehru is dangerously ill. As stated by the Home Member yesterday the question is really one for the Local Government to decide but the Government of India are in communication with the Government of the United Provinces on the subject and have heard from them that Pandit Jawaharlal has been temporarily released on his arrival in Allahabad in order to enable him to be with his wife."

Mr. Mehrotra asked several supplementary questions in the course of which he referred to the advisability of keeping Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru free till the health of his wife was restored.

Mr. Hallett replied that the question was primarily for the Local Government to decide. He had no doubt that they would give sympathetic consideration to the matter in question.

Question: Was Pandit Jawaharlal released without the consent of the Government of India?

Mr. Hallett: Yes, Sir.

Sir Frank Noyce who was in the Council to pilot the Factories Bill was congratulated by the President on receiving the K.C.S.I. in the Birthday Honours.

MECHANICAL LIGHTERS.

The House took up consideration of the Mechanical Lighters Bill, clause by clause.

Mr. Mehrotra moved an amendment reducing the excise duty to one rupee.

Sir Alan Parsons opposing the amendment assured the House that if after this Bill was passed, it was found that the duty of rupee one and annas eight was excessive the Government would lower the duty, but if the duty was found too low the Government would increase it.

The amendment was lost, and the Mechanical Lighters Bill was passed in the same form in which the Assembly passed it.

The Bill amending certain enactments and repealing certain other enactments, was passed with out any discussion.

FACTORIES BILL.

Mr. Mitchell moved that the Bill consolidating and amending the Law Regulating Labour in Factories be taken into consideration. Several members congratulated the Government on bringing forward the legislation.

Sir K. R. Menon wanted the Bill to make provision for ensuring education for children of workers.

Mr. Jagdish Parshad suggested that Indian States should conform themselves to the general principles of this legislation.

Mr. Chari favoured further reduction of hours of work of labourers.

Mr. Hossain Imam said that the Bill was good, but came too late.

Sir N. Choksey took the opportunity of speaking disapprovingly of the Labour conditions in Soviet Russia and warned Indian labourers not to be misled into strikes.

A GREAT ADVANCE.

Sir F. Noyce thanked the House for cordially receiving the Bill.

He said that the Bill was a great advance on the present position and informed the House that the Government proposed to come forward with a Bill regarding wages and a Bill concerning Labour in mines.

At this stage, the House adjourned for lunch.

SETHNA'S WARNING.

Sir Phiroze Sethna warned the House against further reduction of labourers' hours of work until their efficiency had increased.

Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das said that the restrictions proposed on industries through the Bill were inopportune, particularly in the case of the Punjab, where production per labourer was lesser than in the case of Bombay and Ahmedabad. He, however, did not oppose the Bill.

The motion to take it into consideration was passed and about a dozen amendments were moved by Mr. Mehrotra and Mr. Sapru.

All the amendments were opposed by the Government and were rejected.

DOESN'T GO FAR ENOUGH.

At the third reading stage Mr. Miller emphasised that the Government of India should see that this legislation was administered in such a way that it did not cause unnecessary hardship to any factory owner.

Mr. Ramsaran Das prophesied that this law would retard the Industrial development of the country.

Mr. Sapru, while expressing general sympathy with the main provisions, stated that the Bill did not go far enough towards reduction of the hours of work.

Mr. Hossain Imam complimented Sir Frank Noyce on putting on the Statute Book more legislation for the benefit of the labourer than any of his predecessors.

The Bill, as passed by the Assembly, was adopted and the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

BERAR P. C. C. RESIGNATIONS

Veer Vaman Retires For Personal Reasons

AMRAOTI, Aug. 13.

Interviewed on the issue of their retirement as published in some papers, from the office of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, Messrs. Veer Vaman Rao Joshi and Harihar Rao Deshpande respectively president and secretary of the same, said, "Our desire to reitre from the offices of the Provincial Congress Committee has nothing to do with any dissensions in the Congress Camp, as is reported to have been the case with Seth Govind Das and Mr. D P Mishra of the Mahakosal P. C. C. Their resignations and ours are a mere coincidence with nothing else in common.

"Fortunately in Berar," they continued, "all Congressmen stand united on all fundamental issues, and whatever differences there are, they have never so far affected homogenity and solidarity. Even the recent elections to the District and Provincial Congress Committees throughout Berar have not been marred by any unhealthy party rivalries and sectional jealousies. Even Socialists were welcomed, and their desire to work according to their own ideas has been given a fair chance.

"Even on the very delicate and complicated issue that has arisen out of the resignation of Mr. M. S. Aney, we feel sure that Berar Congressmen will evolve a solution that will satisfy all sections. Our retirement therefore is entirely due to personal reasons which however does not mean any sort of severence from Congress activities."—United Press.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, August 14.

Following are the results of the first-class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

SURREY v. YORKSHIRE:—Yorks won by an innings and 157 runs. Derby 35 for 8, declared. Surrey 190 (Verity 6 for 74) and following 34 (Verity 4 for 25).

SOMERSET v. DERBYSHIRE:—Derby won by an innings and 69 runs. Derby 351 for 8, declared. Somerset 159 and following on 123 (Townsend 5 for 64).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE v. ESSEX:—Essex won on first innings. Essex 322 for 8, declared. Northants 102 (Farnes 6 for 23) and following on 20 for 3.

LANCASHIRE v. MIDDLESEX:—Lancs won by 6 wickets. Middlesex 238 and 227 for 9, declared. (Hendren 56, Webster 59, not-out). Lancashire 299 and 168 for 4 (Tyldesley 96 not-out).

SUSSEX v. KENT:—Kent won on first innings. Kent 236 for 4, declared. Sussex 213 (Hammond 59, H. Parks 75, Freeman 5 for 134). Kent second innings 118 for 3.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE v. WORCESTERSHIRE:—Gloucesters won on first innings. Gloucester 254 and 234 for 6, declared (Barnett 102 not-out; Hammond 57). Worcester 126 and 263 for 3 (Gibbons 113 not-out, Quaife 73 not-out).—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA AND NOTTS DRAW

Spectators Stage Hostile Demonstration Against Visitors

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Weather was dull when the third day's play in the match between the Notts and Australians commenced to-day at Nottingham on a good wicket. Woodfull who with Brown, resumed the Australians' second innings was clean-bowled off to the first ball sent down by Butler. Playng outside to it, his middle and off stumps were knocked back. Brown and McCabe now became associated and added 63 runs for the second wicket, but at 66 Butler again proved successful. McCabe, playing on the defensive, failed to time one of his deliveries and was bowled off his pads for 43, 24 of which came in boundaries. Drives were the prominent feature of his innings. Brown was now partnered by Kippax and the pair had put on 103 runs for the third wicket, bringing the total to 169 when lunch interval was taken. Brown had made 68 and Kippax 46.

Voce was not fielding to-day and it was officially announced that he was suffering from shin trouble. The crowd, which was unaware of the announcement, was continually calling for him.

AUSTRALIANS DECLARE.

Resuming after lunch Australians declared their innings at 230 without further loss. Brown who just completed his century, made in 15 minutes under three hours, was most painstaking. Kippax playing enterprising cricket, excelled in chops and cuts and his strokes were beautifully timed. His 75 was made in ten minutes under two hours. Gunn attempted leg theory, but it was a feeble imitation of Voce's.

CROWDS SHOW TEMPER.

There was a strained atmosphere and Australians met with unfortunate demonstration when they went out to field in Notts' Second Innings. A section of the crowd, imagining Voce's absence to be due to Australian protest following Saturday's leg theory bowling hooted vigorously. A scene broke out anew when Darling in his first over overpitched the ball.

Notts opened their second venture through Keeton and Harris. The first wicket yielded 18 runs, Harris then being held by Darling at shortleg off Grimmett for 9. Keeton was clean bowled by Fleetwood-Smith 16 runs later, and the same bowler proved successful against Walker whom he had caught by Grimmett at cover when Notts were 43. Ten runs later Hardstaff returned a ball to Grimmett and was held, Grimmett thus incidentally completing his hundredth wicket of the tour. Grimmett improved on the occasion by next having Staples caught by Bromley at mid-off for 9, Staples having mistimed the ball. Taylor and Gunn put on 48 runs for the sixth wicket, but at 106 Gunn was held by Grimmett at mid-off off Fleetwood-Smith for 29 Lilley now partnered Taylor and 22 runs were added before the end of the play, the match thus resulting in a draw. Taylor and Lilley remained not out with 11 and 18 respectively.

Scores:—

AUSTRALIAN: Second Innings.

Woodfull b Butler	1
McCabe b Butler	43
Brown (not out)	100
Kippaux (not out)	75
Extras	11
Total (for 2, declared) ..	230

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Voce	2	0	2	0
Butler	15	3	50	2
A. Staples	17	2	44	0
Woodhead ..	7	1	31	0
Gunn	11	0	44	0
Harris	6	0	38	0

NOTTS: Second Innings

Keeton b Fleetwood Smith ..	17
Harris c Darling, b Grimmett	9
Walker c Grimmett, b Fleetwood Smith	8
Hardstaff c and b Grimmett .	13
A. Staples c Bromley, b Grimmett	9
Taylor (not out)	16
Gunn c Grimmett, b Fleetwood Smith	29
Lilley (not out)	18
Extras	9
Total (for 6, at close) ..	128

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McCabe	4	1	6	0
Darling	6	2	8	0
Fleetwood Smith	20	10	47	3
Grimmett	14	5	35	3
Chipperfield ..	5	0	21	0
Bromley	3	1	2	0

—Reuter.

MINT PICKETS RELEASED.

Ramrao Nilkant and Motiram Balaji, two boy volunteers who were convicted on a charge of picketing the mint were released on Tuesday evening from the David Sasson Reformatory at Matunga after serving a sentence of 2 years and 8 months.

'F' WARD ELECTION

Maitra Demands That It Should Be Declared Void

Mr. J. C. Maitra, has sent the following letter to the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

I beg to draw your attention to the following irregularities which vitiated the Elections of the F Ward District Congress Committee held on the 12th instant:

(1) The Electoral Roll was not only improperly and incompletely prepared, but there were many deliberate omissions, distortions and mutilations of names, especially of a certain class of members to suit the convenience and purpose of a few of the candidates who happened to be in charge of affairs.

(2) No copies of the Electoral Roll were supplied to the candidates either before or at the time of the elections, which the Executive were bound to do in order to find out the correctness of the Roll and to help voters at the time of the elections.

(3) During the elections, copies of the Roll were seen flying about between half a dozen people, while others cried themselves hoarse for a copy without success.

(4) Although several distortions and mutilations of names in a portion of the Electoral Roll were pointed out to the Executive on the preceding day of the elections no steps were taken to rectify them.

(5) There seemed to be a lot of discrepancies between the Rolls used by the clerks issuing the "number slips" and those issuing voting forms. It so happened that many people who were given serial number slips by the clerks in charge of them had to go away because their name and number did not tally with those held by the men in charge of the voting slips.

(6) Volunteers in charge of the Ballot Rooms interfered with the free voting of the electors. There were others who helped in the easy entry of a certain class of voters and obstructed and delayed others.

(7) Certain candidates were allowed to enter the booths, while others were prevented from doing so.

(8) Certain other male voters were helped by the volunteers to enter the booths reserved for women voters.

(9) One or two of the candidates, even though they were members of the Executive, should not have been entrusted with Voters' Register to find out missing names and to issue "number slips."

(10) The Polling Officer had no right or authority to change the Polling hours from 7-11 A M, to 8-12 P M without previous intimation to the voters.

(11) The Polling Officer was also not justified in debarring people from voting who had received their 'number slips' and entered the booth before 9 P M.

(12) The last order on the Khadi Clause should have been issued a day earlier in order to make it known to all the voters in time.

I am prepared to substantiate all the charges made above and would, therefore request you to declare the elections of the F. Ward D C. C. null and void after due inquiry.

In conclusion, I wholeheartedly sympathize with Mr. C. K Subramanyam for the hopeless and impossible job thrown on him by the Executive. He tried his best to help everybody without any trace of partiality.

INQUIRY INTO AJMER INCIDENT

Congress Worker Breaks Fast After Being Given Assurance

WARDHA, (By Mail).

Mr. Nandlal Potdar, a Congress worker, who claims to know all the details of the Ajmer incident, which has led to Gandhiji's present fast, is here presently, demanding an impartial inquiry into the whole incident. He asserts that he has details in his possession, by which he can prove that neither Congress workers, nor the Harijan workers had anything to do with the incident, in which Pandit Lalnath was assaulted.

And that the assault was the result of ill-feeling created among the Arya Samajists by the Pandit, who attacked in his speeches both Swami Dayanand, the Founder of the Arya Samaj and Mahatma Gandhi. He also declares that the first attack on Pandit Lalnath, in Ajmer, was made by the Sanatanists themselves.

LALNATH ACTED IN HIS OWN WAY.

The incident, which is responsible for Gandhiji's present fast, would have not occurred, according to Mr. Potdar, if Pandit Lalnath were to act in accordance with the understanding arrived at between him and the Chairman of the Gandhi Reception Committee. This understanding was that the Pandit was to reach the meeting-place only after 6 p.m., and he was to go to the dais through a particular route, lined with volunteers, who had instructions to see that no injury was done to his person or his followers; but the Pandit arrived at the meeting an hour earlier and by a different route, with the result that the audience, who were after him, since the previous day, pulled down his black-flags and assaulted him. The Reception Committee volunteers went to his rescue and saved him from further assault.

SANATANIST'S WORK.

Mr. Potdar also asserted that the letter published in a Delhi paper, alleged to have been sent by the perpetrator of the assault was the work of a Sanatanist, as no volunteer of the Gandhi Reception Committee had written such a letter.

BREAKS HIS FAST.

Mr. Potdar came to Wardha fasting and was determined to continue his fast, until an inquiry was held into the incident; but Mr. Mahadev Desai and Mr. A. V. Thakkar, general secretary of All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, persuaded him to break his fast and promised him an inquiry immediately Mahatma Gandhi's fast terminates.

Mr. Potdar accordingly broke his fast and left for Nagpur yesterday, whence he will return to Wardha in a week.—A. P.

Prof. K. T. Shah's Disclaimer.

It has been stated in some papers that Prof. K. T. Shah and some other voters of "D" Ward have addressed a letter to the President of the B. P. C. C. stating that though they had paid up their subscriptions before July 31, their names had not been entered in the roll and giving notice "that the said elections from the "D" Ward are invalid and illegal, and that we have asked our solicitors to take the necessary steps in the matter."

Prof. K. T. Shah writes to us to say that he is not a signatory to this letter.

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Indian Chemical Syndicate, P. B. 21, MADRAS.

Jamnadas Mehta To Stand For Assembly

Accepts Invitation To Contest Bombay City As Democratic Swaraj Party Candidate

We have received the following Correspondence for publication:

"My dear Mr. Jamnadas,

"In welcoming you back home after successful work at Geneva Labour Conference, I have great pleasure in inviting you on behalf of our party to contest one of the seats for the Legislative Assembly from the City of Bombay. A request to that effect was communicated to you at a meeting of leading members of our party on the day of your arrival; and I am formally confirming the same by this letter of invitation.

"You will be glad to know that during your absence at Geneva the ban on Council entry has been officially lifted by the Congress. This is a distinct triumph of our party and no body has striven and sacrificed more to that end than yourself. Your services to the motherland during the last 16 years and more have been appreciated all over the country and your work in the Legislative Assembly for six years has been acknowledged on all hands to have been most conducive to the well-being of the nation. The splendid work which you recently did at the International Labour Conference in the interests of the Indian masses is too fresh to need emphasis.

"I desire to assure you of the full and cordial support of our party in your electioneering campaign. Mr. Tatyasaheb Keikar, the President of our Party, has already conveyed to you a message to this effect. As the policy and programme of the newly started Nationalist Party are identical with ours, there should be no difficulty in enlisting the support of that party in your favour. I understand that you are invited to the meeting of that party at Calcutta on the 16th and I hope you will find it convenient to attend.

"On receipt of your reply I shall make the necessary announcement to the Press. Wishing you every success,—Yours, etc.,

"Sd. R. N. MANDLIK,
"Jt. Secretary, Democratic Swaraj Party."

Bombay, 13th August, 1934.

Mr. Jamnadas's Reply

"My dear Mr. Mandlik,

"I thank you sincerely for your invitation to contest one of the seats for the Legislative Assembly from the City of Bombay and I accept it with pleasure. I am grateful for your appreciation of my humble work and if returned it will be my duty to continue to deserve the confidence of the public by single-minded devotion to their interests The public are well aware of my views on the so-called Communal Award. It is a deadly attempt to out through the national solidarity of our people in order to prolong indefinitely the exploitation of the teeming millions of this country; and they can depend upon my fighting it to the last.

"I propose to attend the Calcutta meeting of the Nationalist Party to which I have been invited and I have no doubt that in view of the identity of the policy of the two parties it will be possible to give our wholehearted co-operation to that party in the forth-coming electioneering campaign.

"You have my permission to publish this correspondence.

"Thanking you again.—Yours, etc.,

Sd. JAMNADAS M. MEHTA."

Bombay, 13th August 1934.

Jury Comments On Magistrate's Conduct

LEFT TAXI-DRIVER TO TAKE INJURED MAN TO HOSPITAL

After hearing the evidence at the inquest on the victim of an alleged rash and negligent driving case, the Coroner's Jury commented on the conduct of Mr. V. M. Jadhav, the Resident First Class Magistrate of Kurla, who was a passenger in the taxi in question.

"In our opinion" said the Jury, "it would have been better if Mr. V. M. Jadhav had himself taken the deceased to the hospital and then reported the matter to the Police."

The Jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of the base of the skull due to the deceased, Dominic Dias, having been knocked down by a taxi run by Chander Dagdu.

The accident occurred on the morning of July 30 at Soparibagh Road.

Evidence showed that Mr. V. M. Jadhav was in the taxi and was being driven to Bombay. When the taxi reached Soparibagh Road, the deceased tried to cross the road and the driver slowed down the car, but it was of no use. The deceased was knocked down and fatally injured.

Mr. Jadhav told the driver of the taxi to remove the injured man to the hospital and then report the matter to the Police. He himself got into another taxi and continued the journey as he was in a hurry and had some important business to attend to.

Inspector T. Stenson, Motor Vehicles' expert, said that he examined the taxi and found that both the brakes were defective. In his opinion such a car should not be driven in Bombay. "We have suspended his registration," he added.

TO-NIGHT 3 SHOWS
4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
THE THRILL OF A LIFE-TIME
"KRAKATOA"
FIRST SENSATIONAL PICTURES
Of Under Sea Volcano with the Most Hilarious Romance
"EVER SINCE EVE"
at
ROXY

Balwalla & Homi
MAKERS OF DISTINTIVE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES
SHOW ROOMS
HORNBY Rd.
KALBADEVI Rd.
DHOBITALAO
BOMBAY PAREL
Awarded Gold Medals

REPUDIATION OF HANDBILL

Mr. Jairam Pandurang Dewang writes:

"My attention has been drawn to a handbill recently published by Mr. Lalji Pendse and some other members of the Roy Group under the caption 'Protect the Union's New Office at Poibavdi.' In this handbill some allegations have been made against Messrs. Alwe, Kandalkar Kesale. As the handbill bears my name as treasurer of the Union, I have to state that I resigned the treasurership of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union on 21st July 1934 and at present have got no connection whatsoever with the Union. My name has been wrongly and without my knowledge put on the handbill with a view to exploit the sentiments of the mill workers. I know nothing about the handbill and do not even in the least approve of the manner in which and the allegations that are made therein. I, therefore, declare that I have nothing to do either with the Roy Group or with the handbill and and workers should not misunderstand in me any way."

Stormy weather still continues in Ratnagiri. Heavy showers are falling intermittently accompanied by high winds. River Kalavati is rising and a cargo steamer due to arrive here yesterday noon could not continue her journey owing to heavy rain and halted at Goa. She, however, arrived in Ratnagiri to-day noon.

GOVT. CAN'T HELP YOU

Lord Brabourne's Reply To Degaon School's Appeal For Assistance

The Governor of Bombay performed the opening ceremony of the Local Board School at Degaon this morning in the presence of a distinguished gathering.

His Excellency in the course of his speech said:

I am very glad to have been able to accept your kind invitation to me to be present to-day to perform the interesting ceremony of opening the extension of this School.

"A school in a village of this nature must present some distinctive features, and the educational problems arising therein must be, to some degree at least, peculiar. The village, as you say, is just on the outskirts of the large industrial town of Sholapur, and 40 per cent of its population are employed in the mills, while the other 60 per cent are engaged in the pursuit of agriculture.

"I note with particular interest that you have established an agricultural bias class. I am informed that it is doing good work.

"The figures you quote attendance are certainly striking, and provide a very gratifying testimony to the popularity of this School in particular and of education in general in your district.

Financial Difficulties.

"There is, alas, another side to the question, and I can well understand that such rapid increase in the number of pupils puts a very severe strain on your financial resources to provide educational facilities sufficient to cope with the steadily rising demand.

"I sympathise fully with the arguments you advance in favour of increased Government assistance, and in view of the excellent work that your Board has done in popularising primary education and providing facilities therefore, I sincerely wish that it were possible for Government to do something to assist you. This point, however, was fully dealt with by my predecessor in his reply to your address when he paid a visit to Pandharpur in your district in 1932. I am afraid the same arguments still hold good, and that, so far, our finances have not improved sufficiently to enable us to meet your wishes in this direction."

CONCERT HELD BY MR. SHROFF'S INSTITUTE

Pir Motamiya Of Mangrol's Tribute

The 13th annual concert of the Parsi Music Institute conducted by Principal Framroze Dhanji Shah Shroff was held on Sunday evening. Mr. R. R. Paymaster presided on the occasion, due to unavoidable absence of Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla. A choice programme of 21 items of different "rag" and "ragnis" was presented before a large audience, who passed a very enjoyable evening. The songs were composed on such thought-provoking subjects as devotion to God, need of showing mercy, and doing good deeds, avoidance of wordly pleasures, etc. Miss Bulsara's piece on '(devotion to the Prophet" was well received. The following four pieces were highly appreciated and encored, viz., (1) "a pious person is liked by God" sung by Miss Daruwala; (2) "as you sow, so shall you reap", sung by Mr. Cooper; (3) "karma" (fate) sung by Miss Sutaria, and (4) "O Lord, reach my boat of faith to the other shore!"

PIR MOTAMIYA'S TRIBUTE.

Pir Motamiya of Mangrol, who was one of the distinguished guests, was much delighted to have a good treat of music that evening and was glad to find that the institute was imparting scientific knowledge of music. He wished the institute every success. Similar sentiments were expressed by the president and a few speakers.

ARRESTED ON THEFT CHARGE

Abdul Moosa regarded as a confirmed thief by the Kingsway Police, has it is suspected, been responsible for a daring burglary in Hari Vazirnath Wazi's house on Monday night.

All together property worth Rs. 1,024 has, it is alleged, been stolen from the house.

Moosa was arrested and placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, today and was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 100 or in default be remanded to Police Custody for 10 days pending further inquiries.

COAL-SHOP OR SUTTA-KHEL?

Magistrate Disbelieves Unbelievable Story And Inflicts Heavy Fine

Yet another case in which a coal shop keeper conducted a common gaming house, installed a telephone in his shop and lent monies in various shapes and forms came up before Mr. M.A.F. Coelho, Magistrate, Dadar, to-day.

Chunilal Himatlal, the accused admitted that he had installed a telephone, but denied that he had anything to do with the illegal transactions carried on in room No. 29 of his shop, situated on the ground floor of Barawala Chawl on the Bhavani Shanker Road.

He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment by the the Magistrate.

The accused, dressed in rags and supported by crutches, admitted that he closed his shop after raid was carried out by Mr. Satam, who was armed with a warrant from the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

The prosecution counsel urged that a deterrent sentence might be given in view of the fact that his illegal transactions brought him, at the least, the modest sum of Rs. 250, for the up-keep of the telephone.

The Magistrate in his judgment remarked, that it was rather surprising that the accused should think of keeping a telephone for that kind of business and also added that it was rather curious that his coal-shop should have been entirely closed down within a few days of the police raid.

His Worship disbelieved the accused's story that he had nothing to do with the Sutta betting transactions and sentenced him as above.

Mr. Velkar appeared for the Crown while Mr. M. B Anklesaria defended the accused.

ONE-WAY TRAFFIC

Businessmen's Protest

Messrs. Tarachand Parashram Jewellers, Mr. A. Hamid, Proprietor, the Diamond Jubilee Washing Co., Messrs. P. Dubash and Co., Jewellers and other well-known businessmen having their business premises established for over 30 years at Medows Street and or Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay have sent the following letter to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Since about November 1933 several streets and lanes between Prince of Wales Museum on the south and Flora Fountain to Elphinstone Circle on the North, in the Fort area, have been turned into one way traffic streets. A rough sketch of the said area is appended herewith.

We have to bring to your notice that this one way traffic system in the aforesaid streets has adversely affected our business in several ways. The reason is that people coming in motor cars and other conveyances are not able to alight at the particular shop unless by going over and taking a round about roads which necessitates at times half a mile of useless ride and waste of time. For example, when there was the two way traffic system the distance to the premises of the Diamond Jubilee of Mr. A. Hamid's at Hummum Street from Flora Fountain was about a furlong but now a person who wishes to go to the Diamond Jubilee premises has to go over all along the Elphinstone Circle, or along Bruce Street, Apollo Street and then come to the premises of the Diamond Jubilee Washing Company. You will appreciate this means an unnecessary circuit of about half a mile waste of time and worry. Further persons coming from the southern part of the Island of Bombay cannot come to the Medows Street at all without going round the Flora Fountain.

We have further to bring to your notice that on account of this reason some important businessmen have already vacated their old premises in Medows Street and gone to other places and some more important businessmen are contemplating vacating soon. You will thus be pleased to see that all this affects adversely the values of the properties in the Medows Street and Hummum Street.

We could not protest about this one way traffic before the same was introduced because we would not then realise that it would affect our business adversely as stated above.

The apparent reason behind this one way traffic is the better control of traffic and avoidance of accidents. We beg to state that we have been doing business in Medows Street and Hummum Street for over 30 years and say that when compared to other streets there have been very few and hardly any fatal accidents in these streets. People coming through these streets know it very well that these streets are narrow and they always slow down when coming into these streets and we feel that by introducing the two way traffic system in these two streets, there will be no great trouble and no great danger of any accidents as originally existed.

We are also sending herewith a list of other important businsss houses in the Medows Street and Hummum Street who are also joining with us in the present petition to you. We would if necessary be prepared to wait on you on a previous appointment being made for the purpose to enlighten you of our difficulties and explain you the facts personally.

We trust you will consider our grievances favourably and do the needful in the matter at your earliest convenience.

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The greatest villain character,
GULAM MOHD.
The dashing screen beauty,
Miss ERMELINE
The famous songstress and radio star,
Miss SUNDRABAI
and
A galaxy of other screen gems and technicians.
Produced and directed by:—
CHOWDARY
whose very name spell success
Audography by
Mr. P. N. AURORA,
Cinematography by
Mr. Y. D. SARPOTDAR
A GOLD MOHOR SOUND PICTURE
160, Tardeo Bombay.

ALLEGED MURDER OF MISTRESS

Resented Her Brother's Conduct With His Wife And Became Enraged

Damala Lingayya Venkanna, arrested on June 26 on a charge of the murder of his kept mistress, Jullammabai, by striking her by an iron pipe at her head, was committed to the Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to take his trial on a charge under Section 302 I.P.C.

It was stated that the deceased was working as an Ayah in a European household. It was alleged that the accused resenting the conduct of Julamma's brother towards his own wife, got enraged in an altercation with Julamma and struck her with an iron pipe which resulted in her death.

The accused Lingayya made a statement to the Court that he came to know Venkataswami, the brother of the deceased, was playing mischief with his wife at Secunderabad, and, therefore, his mind had become unhinged. He now and then used to discuss the matter with Julamma.

She asked the accused not to inform this incident to anyone else. The affair got on his nerves, stated the accused, and he could not get sleep.

The accused, continued, that on the day of the accident, Julamma informed him that she would be leaving for Europe in a short time wtih her Mensaheb. He pleaded with her not to leave him, but she abused him. He got enraged and struck her.

He requested the Court that counsel for defending him might be provided by the Government.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Entries For Third Day Of Poona Summer Meeting

Twenty-Eight Competitors In Magdala Plate Of 7 Furlongs

The following are the entries for the Third Day of the Poona Races to be held on Saturday:—

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,100 third, Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr. Gem's Buland
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Almeida.
Mrs. Rozario's Camille.
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr.'s Draughtsman.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Douceuse.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shri Narayan.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Comprehension and The Greek.
Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Mehta's Spanish Wish.
Mr. F. H. Mehta's Thracian Prince
Mr. O. Randall's Lady Brendan.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Last Adventure.
Mr. Diamond's Lochmore.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir's and P. B. Bolton's Maid of Orleans and Heremia.
Mr. A. Higgins' Carey Dennis.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Francolin.
H E. the Viceroy's Cardsharper and Honeydew.
Mrs. F. G. Travers and Mr. G. C. R. Coleridge's Zecos.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Cospatrick and Ballylinch.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Sabrino.
Mr. Eve's Safety Match.
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Tangira and Iran.
Prince Ally Khan's Nijinski.
Mr. A. I. Begmahomed's Crusty.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; second, Rs. 600; third, Rs. 250. A handicap for horses in Class IV.

Mr. S. E. Pishori's Roseville and Marten Orb.
Mr. M. R. Patel's Madge Mee.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Kailash.
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.'s Pomagne.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Thaxted.
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's Ascalon.
Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's Irish Shadow.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Lone Dollar and Betty Boop.
Mr. T. D. Gove's Sassaby.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Clairette and Meadow Street
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Generous.
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Bomb shell.
Mr. Kelso's Doreda.
Brig. R. C. R. Hill's Uptojinks.
Mr. S. Bi Todiwalla's Forecat.
Mrs. J. E. Malone's Shongweni and Kilfinane.
Mr. A. Higgins' Tijiro.
Mr. A. D. Gordon's Billaidee.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Away.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Redress and Rejoice.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Truro.
Mr. J. Robinson's Sealwood.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Belle of York.
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's Bachelor's Bess.
Mr. Darbari Lal's Over.
Mr. Eve's Woven, Silver Lady II, Quick Image and Bedsocks.
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Miss Mount and Raghubeer.
Mr. W. Evan's Galactic.
Mr. H. Hayhoe's Sly Abbot.
Mr. E. D. Pundole's Naidor.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Irish Right.
Miss Lilavati Bhosle's Leicester Lady.
Mrs. J. H. Mashal's Cheerymoir.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE Distance—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400. third, Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race value of Rs. 1,200 or over once. 7 lbs.: twice, 12 lbs.; oftener 16 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14-0 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's Kanda.
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr.'s Suhail Pasha.
Mrs. R. Koelman's Azdashir.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Tolwihin, Raja II. Vortex and Chhatrasal.
Mr. Shantidas Askuman's Red Flower and Punjab.
Mr. Diamond's Taj Saud.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Amir.
Mr. Eve's Goodbye and Farewell.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Alharih.
Nawabzada Makrulmulk's Janan Ara.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk and Mr. N. Mathradas' Hamdoon.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Pompeius.
Mr. Abdul Fatah Jumard's Al Mandoob
Mrs. P. C. Daver's Saint Fortumt.
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Rubdan Pasha and Munir Beg.
Mr. Mahomed Abdulla's Havana.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Laffy.
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's Al Hazar.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Dahes
Mr. R. Fraidoon's Packard.
Mr. Mahomood Barrooni's Kandahar.
Mr. P. R. Kering's Nayib al Muluk
Mr. Saleb Moosa's Silver Fish.
Mr. Jassim Mahomed Esmail's Soomair.
Mr. Dollar's Hadban Beg.
Mrs. F. G. Travers' Lucky Day.
Mr. Vithal Luxman's Flower Bed.
Mrs. R. Koelman's Jalbala and Khamis.
Mr. Baha Khelil's Dolfuss.
Mr. Syed Mehdi's Quinze.
Mr. N. Rupchand's Aman and Habib.
Messrs. A. R. S. Wahab and Hamad Muhammad's English Star-Mahoot and Amalfi II.
Mr. R. Kashibhoy's Karim Beg.
Miss V. Parker's Gannas.
Haji Abdulla Mana's Sannam.
Mr. A. R. Taha's King Faud.
Mr. G. H. Thosar's Wansa.
Mr. D. D. Chawan's Khairi
Mr. H. U. Oswal's Hitler.
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's Dandy Duke.
Mr. D. D. Ghista's Jaffal.
Mr. Fahad Rummah's Tair al Zaman.
Mr. Syed Nayif's Al Rashid.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Mal Allah, Al Barg, Royal Crown and Copper King II.
Mr. H. R. Somekh's Malik Beg.
Mr. Rashid Fadoos's Harry Johnson.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour and Zainin.
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's Crawford and Forat.
Mr. A. K. Hamad's Lila.
Mr. Sorab Khan's Mint Master.
Mr. Oosman Chotani's Firsan.

THE HOME BRED HANDICAP. Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; second, Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Indian horses in Class IV.

Mr. K S R Swamy's Toute-de-Suite.
Mrs. K Lalithamba's Chanson.
H H the Maharaja of Idar's Dry Sand.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater.
Hon'ble Sir H M Mehta's Eagle Queen.
Mr. Eve's Rosette, Sanguine and Knight at Arms.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr. Kapilraj Mehta's Devaka.
Mrs. John Yorke's Cheery Boy.
Mr. G. B. Ghorpade's Malaya.

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. A Lookmanji's Breach.
Mr. L S Lalvani's Regard.
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Madhi.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jai Bhawani II.
Mr. F H Mehta's Banco.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Waalim.
Shiniar and The Viceroy.
Mr. A Hoyt's Orient.
Mr. Sultan M Chinoy's Sa'ada II.
Mr. Eve's Anchor.
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt.-Col Zorawar Singh's Garibkhan.
Mr. M C Patel's Kabal'a.
Mr. Y R Sarsam's Black Beauty.
Mr. A H Hedeshizada's Goolab.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Tamim.
H H the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Kutub.
Mr J A Wadia's Injeman II.
Mr. H M Mahomed's Collector and Vita.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Jinanar
Mrs. R Koelman's Broker.
Messrs M M Talib and A A Ali bin Talib's Saifuldowla.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Zozan.
Mr Imamdin's Abrash.
Mr. Sultan M Chinoy's Al Hamil
Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's Yanoos.
Haji Abdulla Mana's Murat.
Mr. K Ardeshir's Abdul Malik.
Mr. A R Taha's Bushboos.
Mr. D D Chavan's Baharnoor.
Mr. Ali Haji Hassoun's Nickel.
Mr. Aziz Mahomed's Samra Layali.
Mr. D D Ghista's Bulbul Hazar.
The Chief of Miraj, Jur.'s Khumayssa.
Mr. Sion F Nessim's Arab Queen
Mr. A C Ardeshir's Sarsam, and Shogat Aziz.
Messrs S Ardeshir and M A Khodabux's Isfan.

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 600, third Rs. 400. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr. Gem's Achieve and Grecian Orb.
Mr. A Lookmanji's Golden Trail
Mr. S E Pishori's Hero Worship.
Mr. K Naziruddin's Philip Sydney.
Mr. M C Patel's Cavern.
H H the Maharaja of Idar's Clendennen.
H H the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Navanagar's Connemara Rose.
Capt R V Gove's Tadema.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Former Jayakumar II, Rajpyari and Grand Raja.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Starford and Psaltery.
Mr. P D Bolton's Le Mond Chevalier.
Mr Kelso's Magnitude and Fairford.
Messrs. Diamond and R P Ebrahim's Young Bachelor.
Mrs. J E Malone's Lord Wensleydale.
Mr. A Hoyt's Jackmore.
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Heyday.
Mrs. F G Travers' Hill Note.
Mr. M D Sevadgian's Belle Legand.
Mr. Darbari Lal's Witch Music.
Mr. Eve's Hollywood Nights, Grecian, Provence Rose and World's Work.
The Thakore Saneb of Wadhwan and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Zorawar.
Nawabzada Yemin-al-Mulk's Smoky Joe.
Mr W Evans' Bismark II.
Mrs. John Yorke's Permarch.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Wheelrace.

SUTCLIFFE BATS CONFIDENTLY

Yorkshire Put Up 431 For 9 In Match Against Surrey

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Sutcliffe who hooked and cut brilliantly, always remained the master of the situation. Apart from a chance in the slips at 16 he made no mistake, and gave a thoroughly sound display. He was out while attempting to pull, and snicked the ball into the hands of the wicket keeper. His innings lasted ten minutes under seven hours, and nineteen boundaries were included in his score. —Reuter's Special.

CLOSING SCORES.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

York 431 for 9 declared (Sutcliffe 203). Surrey 134 for 6.

Middlesex 236 and 50 for 4 Lancs 299 (Hopwood 57; Paynter 78; Lister 68).

Derby 351 for 8 declared, (Worthington 68; Townsend 106 not out, Somerset 159 (Longrigg 57 not out), and, following on, 64 for 4.

Essex 322 for 8 (O'Connor 103)—Kent 236 for 4 (Valentine 58, Todd 75 not out).

Gloucester 254 (Dacre 104; White 4 for 51), and, 116 for 1. Worcester 126.

INDIAN CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

One Test Match Will Be Played At Karachi

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13

The majority of associations affiliated to the Board of Control for Cricket in India have entered the Championships of India competition, and it is anticipated that one of the Test matches between Sind and the Western India States will be played at Karachi in the first week of November. The matches between the Southern Punjab and Delhi and district may be played at Delhi about the same time

A new association in Bombay Presidency, called the Maharashtra Cricket Association, is seeking affiliation to the Board on the ground that the area in which this new association proposes to control cricket has sufficient material to be compared to an association like Gujerat and Mysore, and that its cricketers will not find themselves eligible for the Championship of India unless the independence of the association is recognised, because the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association will not have an opportunity of requiring the services of any cricketers from the Southern Mahratta countries. This association, it is understood has appealed to the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association to recommend to the Board its affiliation.

In order to assist the cricketers participating in the Championships of India, the Board are endeavouring to induce the Railway Board to grant cricketers such concession as were given during the Ceylonese visit to India in 1932 and the recent M.C.C. tour —A. P.

CRICKET AT VISAPUR

Jail Team Vs. Manmad Team

(From A Correspondent).

VISAPUR, August 13.

By winning against the Railway Indian Institute, Manmad, the Jail team maintained the record of consecutive seven wins. The home-team batting first put up a huge total of 192 runs. Ibrahim, for the home-team scored 52 runs and Kamruddin worked the Visitors' collapse by capturing 5 wickets for 13 runs. The visitors replied very feebly and they were all down for 24 runs. The follow-in did not save the Visitors from a defeat of an innings and 92 runs.

JAIL TEAM—1ST INNINGS.

J.B. D'Souza l.b.w., b Samuel	0
L. D'Souza (run out)	3
Ebrahim Abdulla (run out)	52
Khandu b Samuel	23
Quinn c and b Samuel	12
Dyer l.b.w., b Samuel	7
Kamruddin c and b Salvi	27
Tilve (not out)	14
Sudame c Powar, b Salvi	17
Jadhav c and b Salvi	8
Mokashe b Tambi	13
Extras	16
Total	192

MANMAD TEAM—1ST INNINGS.

Lawrence (run out)	1
Shindekar b Kamruddin	4
Lazeres b Kamruddin	6
Salvi c Kamruddin, b Mokashi	9
Samuel c Sudame, b Mokashe	0
Powar b Kamruddin	0
Sant (not out)	2
R.L. Joshi b Mokashe	0
Tambe c Quinn, b Kamruddin	1
G.K. Joshi b Kamruddin	0
Awati (run out)	0
Extras	1
Total	24

MANMAD TEAM—2ND INNINGS.

Lawrence b Kamruddin	2
Shindekar b Kamruddin	6
Lazeres b Khandu	12
Salvi b Kamruddin	2
Samuel c Sudame, b Mokashe	6
Powar c Tilve, b Ibrahim	13
Sant b Mokashe	11
R.L. Joshi b Khandu	0
Tambe b Kamruddin	3
G. K. Joshi (not out)	1
Awati (crease out), b Quinn	2
Extras	13
Total	71

VOCE'S OMISSION FROM FINAL TEST MATCH

Team Is Not Representative Without Him, Says Carr

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Disappointment at the omission of Voce from the England team for the last Test is expressed by A. C. Carr, the Notts Captain, who says without the Notts bowler the England team is not fairly representative.

The M.C.C. have now proved that they side with the Australians over the leg-theory controversy.

England's attack would not be complete without Voce, states Ryder, the former Australian Captain in a cable from Sydney, while Victor Richardson, the former Vice-Captain of the Australians says Voce's omission is a staggering surprise to Australia. He adds Australia is likely to win.

FOUND DEAD WITH INJURIES ON HEAD

Lieut-Col. Wright

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Lieut-Colonel Edmund Hassel Wright aged 72, who spent 32 years with Indian Medical Service was found dead with injuries on the head outside the bedroom window of a nursing home at Wingfield, near Ascot, where he was a patient. Inquest will be held to-morrow.—Reuter.

VON PAPEN FLIES TO VIENNA

BERLIN, Aug. 14.

Herr Von Papen departed by an aeroplane for Vienna. He will call at Berchtesgaden, Bavaria, where he will see Herr Hitler before assuming duties of Minister at Vienna.—Reuter.

Mysore.—A necklace set with diamonds and pearls, and other costly offerings were made from the Mysore Palace household (seat of orthodox Hindu Piety) at Saint Philomena's shrine on Sunday in connection with the feast commemorating Saint described as Celestial Princess Paradise.

A successful excise raid was carried out in Gavdeambere village, near Ratnagiri where many houses were searched by Mr. Damale, Excise Inspector, Ratnagiri, and illicit Goa liquor was detected, with the result that 8 persons have been arrested and are being prosecuted.

TWO REFEREES IN BENGAL FOOTBALL

Military Authorities Now Favour Change

It is now definite that the Army authorities in Bengal have joined the Indian Football Association in seeking special permission to have two referees in control of matches instead of one as laid down by the Laws, says "The Statesman." Hitherto in Calcutta two referees have controlled civilian games but the military authorities have insisted on the strict letter of the Law and one referee.

Following the I. F. A. Shield final fiasco, when the Durham Light Infantry and the King's Royal Rifle Corps refused to replay their drawn match as a protest against the referee, Major General H. K. Bethell, commanding the District, wrote to the I. F. A. and the "Statesman" insisting that something should be done to improve the standard of referring. The I. F. A. replied that they "are confident that the supervision of games would be greatly improved if the system of dual control were adopted, and they are emphatically of the opinion that the Army Sports Board should withdraw their opposition to this system."

It is understood that following their experiences in the Calcutta Football League and the I.F.A. Shield this season all the military sides have been won over to the I. F. A's view.

ENGLISH F. A.'s REPLY.

The two-referee scheme has gone with the strong support of the Bengal military authorities to the Army Sports Control Board at Kasauli for reconsideration. In the event of the scheme being uniformly adopted in the province it would be recommended that one of the two referees should be appointed senior refree and timekeeper.

Meanwhile, the Football Association in England to whom Mr. F. Hilton wrote in May once more stressing the need for two referees in Calcutta, have replied that Law 13 which provides for the appointment of one referee must be observed, and they hold out no hope of the Law being altered.

CRICKET COACH FOR NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT

Bill Hitch Sails For India On August 24

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The ex-Surrey fast bowler Bill Hitch sails for India by the s.s. Mooltan on August 24 to act as official cricket coach for the Nizam's Government.—Reuter.

DACCA RACE COURSE OUTRAGE

Prosecution Case Before Special Tribunal

DARJEELING, Aug. 14.

Before the Special Tribunal the trial commenced to-day of seven Bengalis, including the girl Amiya Majumdar, on charges of conspiracy to possess fire-arms, commit murder and attempting the murder of the Governor, Sir John Anderson on 8th May.

Opening the Crown case Mr. Probodh Gopal Mookerjee, the Special Public Prosecutor, narrated the alleged association of the accused persons who were members of a body known as Shri Sangha, the object of which was to enlist recruits and inoculate their minds with the virus of sedition and violence.

TERRORIST ORGANISATION.

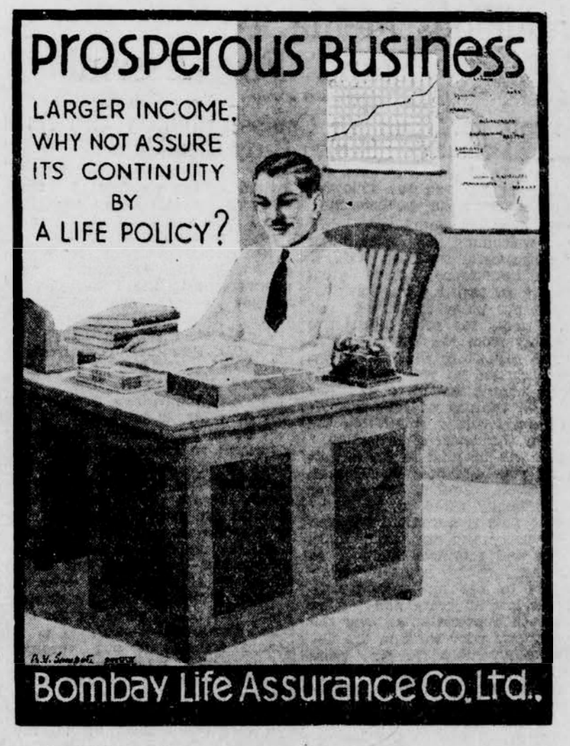
The Bengal Volunteer Corps, he said, was a branch of this society, founded with the object of assassinating high officials and thereby terrorising the Government into yielding to their demands for freedom. The accused all belonged to the Dacca District, and Sunil Chandra Chandam alias Lantu, alias Sukumar Ghose held the strings in his hands and directed the movements of his colleagues.

METHOD OF EDUCATION.

One of the preliminary methods of educating these recruits and preparing their mind for final reception of the terrorist creed of assassination and violence was by giving them revolutionary literature to read and lecturing on alleged highhandedness of the Government, a specimen of which was found according to the Public Prosecutor in the alleged confession of the accused, Rabindranath Banerjee.

The idea of assassinating the Bengal Governor was conceived in February last and it was settled that the "Action" should be committed at Darjeeling on Governor's Cup Day on the race course ground.—A. P.

Khan Saheb Sidi Mahomed Sidi Ismail Damat, the Janjira Police Superintendent, has retired from the Janjira State service.



Lovely
MADELEINE CARROLL
The Brilliant Star in "I was a Spy" Film writes:

"One of the greatest considerations of every actress—and indeed of every woman — is to preserve her beauty and charm. Above all, it is essential for her to keep in perfect health, and to counteract nerve fatigue and strain in every way possible. I think there is no better tonic for this than Phosferine. Whenever my mirror disappoints me, I always feel I must turn to my old friend Phosferine."

PHOSFERINE
THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

Sexual Weaknes.	Brain fag	Sleeplessness	Headache	Neuralgia
Influenza	Gastric Pains	Exhaustion	Sciatica	Anæmia
Lassitude	Debility	Nerve Shock	Maternity	Mental
	Indigestion	Rheumatism	Weakness	Exhaustion

Sold by all good chemists and stores, in Liquid and Tablet form, each in three sizes. The larger sizes are more economical.

Proprietors: PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) Ltd., London, England.

NAVSARI MURDER

Arrests In Baroda

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, August 14.

Dinbai Bana, an aged woman of 80 was murdered at Navsari in March last. As a sequel to the absence of any clue, the authorities deputed Messrs. Ambalal and Kelkar for special inquiry. They arrested one Edulji and his servant Limbaji. Further investigations are proceeding.

The Baroda State Government have summoned a conference to consider the problem of the Kathiawar Ports.

Tungabadra Project Parleys

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 13.

Sir Archibald Campbell, Revenue Member, Madras and Dewan Bahadur Narsimha Iyengar, Chief Engineer, Madras Government held a preliminary conference with representatives of the Nizam's Government consisting of Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung, Chief Engineer, Mr. C. C. Paul, Deputy Chief Engineer and Mr. M. Gopalan, Special Superintending Engineer, Projects on the subject of the Tungabadra Project.

The meeting lasted over two hours and it is understood that technical aspects of the general design of the scheme as well as the share of waters, respectively, between the Mysore, Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad Governments and other preliminaries were discussed. The Conference meets on Wednesday, and is expected to continue for three days. —A. P.

The King and Queen left Cowes on Monday morning for London. The King's yacht Britannia carried off two first prizes and one second.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Rewards of Rs. 500 have been offered for the arrest of each of the three under-trial prisoners in the Provincial conspiracy case, who escaped from Alipore Central Jail, Calcutta, on July 31.

News is received in Hali (Sind) from village Kapro that a middle aged Hindu Bhai Lekhraj by name this afternoon walked into the Police Station and declared that he had killed his wife.

On receipt of information that teddy and country liquor smuggled from Goa was stored by some persons in Gavdeamberen, a village 14 miles from Ratnagiri, an excise inspector, with a strong party of policemen, raided some houses in the village, and arrested nine men.

A communique issued from the Viceregal Lodge announces:—

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Sir Alan Parsons to succeed Sir Reginald Mant as member of the India Council when the latter vacates the office in September 1934.—

Baron Wernher Cwwachendore, the new Consul General for Germany in India, arrived at Calcutta to-day and took the charge of the affairs of German Consulate General from Herr von Selzam who had been the acting Consul-General since June 1933.

After a good many days of swaltering heat Kapurthala experienced heavy showers of rain yesterday. It took the form of a storm which resulted in the uprooting of scores of trees and electric and telephone posts. The whole town remained plunged into darkness till about 10 p.m. when the electric connection was restored.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 5, 1990
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 4, 1353
Parsi: Aspandad 13, 1303
Sunrise: 6h 19m
Sunset: 7h 8m
High Water: 2-28 14-50
Low Water: 7-57 20-48

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "What has Christianity to say to the contented man," by Rev. Ronald W. Scott, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 16.

S. S. Maloja with English mails of August 2 due at 1 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m
Harwood League: Sherwood Foresters vs. Royal Warwicks—Cooperage at 5-50 p.m.
Rugby: Sherwood Foresters vs. Cathedral Old Boys—Oval at 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 17.

Harwood League: City Police vs. Portuguese—Cooperage at 5-50 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug 18.

S. S. Narkunda, with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Harwood League: Royal Warwicks vs. 3rd Field Bdge., R.A., Kirkee—Cooperage at 5-50 p.m.
Rugby: Bombay Gymkhana v. Garrison XV—Oval at 5-45 p.m.

YOUNG NATIONALIST'S LEAGUE

A meeting of the Managing Council will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m., at Sjt. P. R. Lele's residence, Wadekar Building, Girgaum.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Fate or Free Will?" is the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, this (Wednesday) evening at 6-15.

HUTUTU MATCH

A Hututu match will be played today (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. on Balvir Maidan (Sat-Rasta) between the team of Shri Shivaji Hututu Club (Sat-Rasta) and Rana Pratapsinh Hututu Club (Byculla). A medal will be given to the winning team.

R. C. SUB-COMMITTEES' MEETING

The following Sub-Committees of the Congress Reception Committee will meet at the Congress House, to-day (Wednesday):—

Publicity and Propaganda Sub-Committee 6 p.m. (S. T.).
Requirements Sub-Committee 6-45 p.m. (S. T.).

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND

In the event of there being no rain, the Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'G' Ward will meet near the Western approach to the Tilak Bridge on Thursday (16th instant) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Laxmi Nagar (Khar) Residents' Association invite nominations from the residents of Khar Model suburb of candidates for the ensuing Municipal elections of Bandra. Every nomination should be proposed and seconded by a member of the Association and sent to the Secretaries so as to reach them before the 22nd August 1934.

CORPORATION MEETING

There will be no meeting of the Corporation on Thursday, the 16th instant, as there is a meeting of the Standing Committee at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.) on that day.

The Adjourned August Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday the 20th instant at 3 p.m. (B. T.).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Free Public Lecture
"FATE or FREE WILL?"
followed by Questions and Answers.
Wednesday, August 15th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Voltaire" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tarzan" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Ever Since Eve". Daily at 6-30 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Double Harness" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Just Imagine" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"Come on Marines"! Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
WELLINGTON—"An all-cartoon programme. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
MINERVA—"Raja Shriyal" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Suvarna-Mandir" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar" Time as usual.
EDWARD—"Welcome Danger" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Ambrish" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Available Rates. 5-0 p.m. Household Talk by Beth. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Instrumental Music. —Sitar Solo and Violin Solo. 8-0 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. 8-45 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-10 p.m. "Topics of to-day." 9-20 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-30 p.m. Gramophone Records: Chamber Music. 10-0 p.m. The Bombay Studio Orchestra. 11-0 p.m. Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin. 7-30 p.m. A pianoforte interlude by Cecil Dixon. 7-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra, conductor, Sir Dan Godfrey, relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 8-15 p.m. A surprise item. 8-30 p.m. A Scotch programme. 9-15 p.m. A programme of gramophone record. 9-45 p.m. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.

BAND AT BUND GARDENS, POONA,

By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor, the Band will play at the Bund Gardens, Poona, on Wednesday, (15th inst.) from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING SHIPPING KNOWLEDGE

Under the auspices of the above Society, Mr. S. R. Kantabet of Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd., will deliver a lantern lecture on "Wireless aids to Navigation" at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Wednesday) at Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Captain R. M. Philby R.I.M. J. P. has kindly consented to preside.

All are cordially invited.

SHRI NRUSHINTA CHARYAJI

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala, a public meeting will be held at Madhav Baug today (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. when His Holiness Shrimad Shankaracharya Maharaj Shri Swami Bharatkrishna of Jaganath Puri Goverdhan Pith will preside. Shri Ambalal B. Jani, Shri Manubhai C. Pandya, Solicitor, and Sheth Jamnadas H. Shanghvi will deliver public lectures on "The life of Shriman Nrushinta Charyaji Maharaj of Baroda, Sadguru of Shri Shriyas Sadhak Adhikari Varga.

3 ARTS' CIRCLE RECEPTION

3 Arts' Circle Reception was held in honour of H. H. the Maharaj-Rana of Jhalawar on Sunday last with the Maharajah Jhalawar's letter was read expressing deep regret at his having suddenly to leave the night before owing to the serious illness of the Princess, but he hoped he would be back shortly when he would be among the members of the 3 Arts as one of them. He paid high tributes to Atiya Begum and the Circle. The Maharajah invited the 3 Arts Circle, very warmly to Jhalawar.

Atiya Begum announced further activities of the Circle, namely, to meet at the Roxy on Wednesday (15th instant) for the 6-30 show and a reception to be held in honour of Pundit Bhagvatar of Mysore State on Sunday (19th instant) at 5-30 p.m. and a social to be held on Saturday (25th instant) at 5-30 p.m. at Aiwane' Rif'at, for welcoming the first issue of the "Weekly Bombay." The programme of entertainment was then rendered which was well received.

LAST THREE DAYS OF THE
3rd & FINAL WEEK.
THE REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
3—SHOWS DAILY—3
At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE YEAR'S TEAM SENSATION
ANN HARDING
WILLIAM POWELL
In Radio's Comedy Drama
DOUBLE HARNESS
The Woman's picture of the year throbbing with romance
Also British Movietone News Showing
THIRD AND LAST DAY'S PLAY IN FOURTH TEST.

DHOBI TALAO SHOOTING CASE

High Court Sentences Accused To 7 Years

Waman Baburao Chavan, a Hindu youth from Ratnagiri, was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court Sessions on the Jury unanimously finding him guilty of attempt to murder, attempt to cause grievous hurt and keeping a revolver without a licence.

The scene of the offences was the compound of the Auxiliary Force (India) Headquarters, near Dhobi-Talao.

DAGGER INCIDENT.

The accused went there on April 26 last and threw a dagger at sub-conductor F. J. Sweetland, who was taking petrol for his cigarette-lighter from his motorcycle.

Mr. Sweetland, who was hit on his right temple, picked up the weapon and threw it back at the accused, who subsequently, fired his revolver, but missed his aim. Seeing that some children were playing in the compound, Mr. Sweetland was taking them inside, and as he was going up the staircase, three shots were fired at him by the accused, who followed him. All the shots, however, went wide.

PLEA OF ACCUSED.

The accused's plea was that his intention was not to kill, but only to threaten.

Mr. R. J. Mathalone, instructed by Mr Walker, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. M. B. Samarth, instructed by Mr. S. V. Deodhar defended the accused.

INDIAN STATES PEOPLE COMMITTEE

Discuss Mahatma's Letter

The Working Committee of the Indian States Peoples' Conference met in its office on Sunday the 12th instant. Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta was voted to the chair. Sjt. Vaze, Patwardhan, Dr. Gokhale, Manishankar Trivedi and Balavantray Mehta were present. Sjt. Amritlal Sheth could not attend owing to illness, but he had submitted an account of his conversations with Gandhiji in Benares to the members of the committee.

The Committee fully discussed the letter of Gandhiji written to Mr. Amritlal Sheth and after deliberation decided to submit its views on the letter to Gandhiji. It authorised the President of the conference and its General Secretaries to pursue this matter with Gandhiji and the President of the Congress.

LABOUR PARTY THANKED.

The Committee passed a resolution thanking the members of the Labour Party for its reputed stand, in defence of the rights of the 80 millions of the States Peoples and requested the party to prove true to its ideals and stand by the rights of the States Peoples under all circumstances.

CAUSE OF GUJARAT STATES.

The Committee expressed a desire that Sjt. Balavantray Mehta should take up the cause of the people of the Gujarat States and devote himself for the next few months to the organisation of the Gujarat States Peoples Conference, in order to provide a forum to the people of the Gujarat States to ventilate their grievances and to concentrate the attention of the Province on their problems. The Committee appealed to the workers and people of Gujarat to help in this movement and requested the sympathies from British India to take an active interest in the matter.

The General Secretaries will shortly put themselves in touch with Gandhiji and strive to come to an agreement with him on points that require further exploration.

"COME ON MARINES" AT PATHE

"Come on Marines," the Paramount pictuhe which is put on at the Pathe from to-day is a speedy romance with lots of thrills action and vivid guerilla-warefare scenes in American jungles.

The romantic interest in the picture is provided by Richard Arlen and Ida Lupino, while Roscoe Karns and Grace Bradly supply the comedy.

PROTEST MEETING OF MANDVI HINDUS

To express its protest against the firman of cow-slaughter of Mangrol State, a public meeting of Hindus of Mandvi Ward was held in Mandvi Arya Samaj Hall on Monday, under presidentship of Swami Omkar Sachidanandji, when speeches were delivered by Pt. Pardhubhai Sharma, Sjt. Vallabhdas R. Mehta, Swami Parmanand, Syt. Bhaishankar and others.

Sjt. Vallabhdas R. Mehta said that all Hindus should unite in this cause. Pt. Pardhubhai traced the history of the cow-slaughter question.

FINGER PRINT GIVES CLUE

Accused Who Hid Watches Under Mangoes Sent To Jail

Two Muslims with several previous convictions were awarded two years hard labour each by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Tuesday. They were arrested and charged in connection with the theft that took place in a Watch Merchant's Shop in Sheikh Memon Street.

"WATCHES UNDER MANGOES."

Sub-Inspector Pathan of the Bombay C. I. D. gave evidence to the effect that as a result of certain information, he arrested Pappu Munshi and Abdul Rehman in Bohri's chawl, Bellasis Road. On searching the room he found in a basket containing mangoes, some of the stolen watches, very cleverly concealed under layers of mangoes.

FINGERPRINT CLUE.

On a close examination of the show cases from where the watches had been stolen, finger prints were detected. These were photographed and found to tally with the finger prints of Pappu Munshi. The second accused was a room-mate of Pappu.

Noor Ali another Muslim was also later arrested and found to be in possession of three watches. He was separately charged with being in possession of stolen property.

PLEAD 'NOT GUILTY.'

The first and second accused pleaded not guilty to the charges of house-breaking and theft. They denied all knowledge about the basket of mangoes and how it could have got into their room. The third accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

JUDGMENT.

On the evidence the Magistrate convicted all the accused.

The first accused admitted nine previous convictions and the second accused six previous convictions. They were therefore sentenced to 2 years hard labour each.

The third accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST

Mr. G. P. Merchant Of "Samachar" Dies At Age Of 45

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Govardhandas Pragji Merchant, assistant editor of "Bombay Samachar," which took place on Sunday night, at his residence in Bombay. Mr. Govardhandas was only 45 years old at the time of his death. He was ailing for the past few months, from which he did not recover.

The deceased started his life as a teacher in Gokuldas Tejpal High School, and then joined journalism. He worked for a few years in the "Indu Prakash," a local Anglo-Vernacular daily, and then joined "Bombay Samachar." He leaves behind him a widow and a daughter and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

			H.M.
No. 8	Up	Passenger	5 35
No. 20	Up	Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2	Up	Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10	Up	Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4	Up	Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12	Up	Passenger	14 50
No. 16	Up	Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up	Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

			H.M.
No. 15	Down	Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9	Down	Passenger	8 55
No. 11	Down	Passenger	13 35
No. 1	Down	Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3	Down	Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5	Down	Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19	Down	Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7	Down	Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

LABOUR LEADERS JAILED

Shahid & Azad Convicted Of Sedition

Mohamed Shahid, President of the Girni Kamgar Union, and Nabibullah Azad, another Labour leader, were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each on being found guilty by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, of charges of causing hatred against Government by delivering seditious speeches.

The accused were charged in respect of speeches delivered at meeting at Madanpura on May 24. The first accused presided over the meeting.

The Magistrate held that the speeches delivered by them were seditious and tended to bring the Government into hatred.

LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED

S. G. Mhapanker a Labour leader one of the accused, in the Trade dispute case filed by Government against eight Labour leaders was arrested at Malwan and brought to Bombay on Tuesday.

He was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and remanded into jail custody.

Mhapanker was absent at the last hearing of the case and the Magistrate ordered the issue of a warrant for his arrest.

LABOUR LEADER'S APPEAL IN HIGH COURT

Judges Uphold Conviction But Reduce Sentence

The appeal filed by Govind Dattatraya Sane, a labour leader of Sholapur against the sentence of 18 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200 passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Sholapur for sedition came on for hearing before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court.

The accused delivered two speeches at the time of the threatened cut in the wages of mill hands in October and November last, alleging that Government were taking sides with the capitalists against the labourers and were following a policy of oppression.

LINE OF DMARCATION.

The Chief Justice, in his judgment, observed that the High Court had laid down a line of demarkation between what was legitimate and what was illegitimate in speeches by labour leaders. It had been held that it was legistimate to ask labourers to unite and fight by legal means, but it was not legitimate to charge Government with taking sides with capitalists, against labour.

Any charge of that sort clearly tended to bring Government into hatred and contempt and caused disaffection against Government, and therefore amounted to sedition. His lordship held that the accused was rightly convicted.

His lordship upheld the conviction, but reduced the sentence for the first speech to 12 months' R.I. without fine. The sentence of 18 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100 for the second speech which was more objectionable was retained. Both sentences were ordered to run concurrently.

Mr. Justice Sen concurred.

Mr. S. G. Patwardhan appeared for the defence and Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader for the Crown.

SEA-BORNE TRADE AT OKHA DURING JULY

The total import of merchandise at Port Okha during July 1934 amounted to tons 3,889 valued Rs. 3,63,650, consisting of tons 135 sugar valued Rs 11,835; tons 28 G. C. sheets valued Rs. 5,482; tons 1,854 coal valued Rs. 22,248; tons 93 glass sheets valued Rs 19 236; 1,117 tons China clay valued Rs 62,926; and machinery, etc tons 662 valued Rs. 2,41,937 The total export during the same period amounted to tons 7098 consisting of tons 1,525 cement, tons 940 seeds, tons 4,569 salt and tons 64 magnesium, etc The number of vessels that entered the Port was 12

The total import during the corresponding period amounted to tons 4,340 valued Rs. 2,47,036; consisting of tons 702 G. C. and G. P sheets vauled Rs 19,749; tons 3.587 coal valued Rs. 53,805 and machinery etc valued Rs 1,73,485. The total export during the same period amounted to tons 8,477 consisting of tons 1,600 cement tons 6,489 salt, tons 88 seeds and tons 300 cotton etc. The number of vessels that entered the Port was 7.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Objectionable Refusal

The Government of Bombay are reported to have refused permission to the Reception Committee to use the Back Bay Reclamation grounds for the coming sessions of the Indian National Congress. One really cannot understand this refusal save, of course, on the assumption that it is due to capricious prejudice. As Mr. Nariman is reported to have told the Home Member there could not possibly be any serious objections to the use of the grounds on sanitary or traffic grounds. Every annual session of the Congress has meant the temporary springing up of a Congress town which has always been well managed and well-run. Congressmen are not new to the 'game.' And then Mr. Nariman offered to take entire responsibility 'under the supervision of Government Engineers and the Police.' Government's refusal appears to us to be unjustified as also most objectionable.

Corporation And Lunatics

The present session of the Legislative Council in Poona will consider the Bill to amend section 62-E of the City of Bombay Municipal Act which will have an important bearng on the liability of the Corporation to support pauper lunatics resident in Bombay. According to the present practice, the Chief Presidency Magistrate makes an 'ex-parte' order on the Corporation to maintain whether the lunatic, previous giving it an opportunity to ascertain whether the lunatic previous to his admission to the asylum, hospital or house was or was not a resident of the city. The Corporation protested against this liability being thrust upon it of maintaining persons who were not residents of Bombay. If the Bill passes, the Corporation will be given an opportunity to show cause why it should not be rendered liable for the maintenance of a lunatic. The liability of the Corporation would cease if it proved that the lunatic was not resident of Bombay for five years, that the lunatic had an estate for his maintenance, that persons legally bound to support the lunatic existed or that he was a subject of an Indian State or belonged to another province or local authority. Under the present system, a lunatic is admitted in an asylum by the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and after some years a bill is sent to the Corporation for his maintenance. In a recent case, the Corporation was called upon after the death of a lunatic for the treatment and maintenance received by him for six years prior to his death!

BOMBAY FILM CENSORS

Statement On Increase In Their Fees In Bombay Council

In the Bombay Legislative Council Mr. M. H. Gazdar (Karachi City) asked:

Will the Honourable the Home and General Member be pleased to state with reference to part (c) of the reply to Mr. R. R. Bakhale's question on the above subject, printed in Bombay Legislative Council Debates—

(a) the reasons for the increase in the amount of fees paid to members of the Bombay Board of Film Censors in 1932 as compared with the amount paid in 1920;

(b) the names of the members of the Board in 1920 and those in 1932 and the amount of fees drawn by each in these years;

(c) the reasons why the expenditure for 1932 has exceeded the income from fees for censoring films for that year;

(d) the details of the expenditure of Rs. 23,274 incurred in 1932, with a full description of or explanation for each item?

The Honourable Mr. R. D. Bell: (a) The Bombay Board of Film Censors was constituted in July 1920 and began to function from the 1st August 1920. The increase in the amount of fees paid to members of the Board in 1932 as compared with the amount paid in 1920 is due to the fact that the Board worked for five months in 1920, while it worked for twelve months in 1932.

(b) MEMBERS & REMUNERATION IN 1920.

Mr. I C Boyd, Commissioner of Police, Bombay Rs. 208; Mr. F G Griffith, Commissioner of Police, Bombay Rs. 48; Major C Robb, D.A.A.G, Bombay Brigade Rs. 176; Mr. A L Covernton, Principal Elphinstone College Rs. 240; Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) Rs. 240; Mr. S K Barodawalla Rs. 176; and Mr. N V Mandlik Rs. 224; Total Rs. 1,312.

MEMBERS AND REMUNERATION IN 1932.

Sir P A Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Bombay Rs. 476; Mr. G S Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Bombay Rs. 80; Mr. T A Stewart, Collector of Customs Rs. 416; Mr. W W Nind, Collector of Customs Rs. 188; Mr. H Hamill, Principal, Elphinstone College Rs. 250; Mr. A C Farran, Principal, Elphinstone College Rs. 146; Mr. N V Mandlik Rs. 598; Mr S K Barodawalla Rs. 408 and Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Rs. 662; Total Rs. 3,224.

(c) (1) Continued depression in the cinema trade during the year 1932 affected the receipts from fees for censoring films. The length of films examined in 1932 was 34,74,148 feet and the income derived from censorship of films amounted to Rs. 19,730, while the average length of films examined in the past four years 1928 to 1931 was 49,25,000 feet and the average income derived from censorship of films during that period amounted to Rs. 27,507.

(2) Increase in the expenditure by Rs. 1,664 in 1932 as a result of the contributions of the Board to a contributory provident fund scheme for the employees of the Board having been paid with retrospective effect from 1st April, 1927.

(d) Salaries to members of the staff Rs. 16,486-6-2; Carriage allowance to two Inspectors Rs. 670-14-0; Telephone charges Rs. 70-6-0, Stationery and Printing including a new typewriter Rs. 468-12-0; Stamps Rs. 50-4-0; Sundries Rs. 74-0-0; Fees to members Rs. 3,224-0-0; Fees paid to Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, for auditing the accounts of the fund Rs. 180-0-0; Electricity charges and water tax Rs. 47-3-9; Contributions to the Provident Fund from April 1927 to April 1932 Rs. 1,663-10-10; Contributions to the Provident Fund from May to September 1932 Rs. 339-3-9; Total Rs. 23,274-6-6.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1934

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE IN PRACTICE

The report of Dr. Meek, Director General of Statistics, on the working of the Ottawa Agreement, in the eighteen months or so during which that agreement has been in force,—a summary of which was published in the press yesterday—emphasises the impracticability of reconciling the divergent intersts, in matters of trade and industry, of India and Britain. The object of granting preferential treatment to the imports in each country from the country preferred is to secure for those imports a relatively assured market, without injuring by that means the corresponding produce of the preferring country. The maximum success of this principle can only be said to be attained, when the entire demand for commodities coming within the preferential scheme in the country showing preference is met by its own production and by the imports from the country granted preference. When the Ottawa Agreement was first concluded, it was commended to the public by pointing out the ground for expension Indian raw materials had in the markets of Britain, and, conversely, the chance British manufactures had to capture or retain the Indian market. In India, however, the situation is complicated by the rising Indian industries demanding effective protection against all competitors,—British or foreign; and in no case is the demand so severe as in regard to competition from British manufacturers. The Indian world of publicists has never been able to dismiss the apprehensions that, the moment the principle is conceded that preference may be shown to British products, the competing Indian manufactures would suffer. The Report now presented makes it quite evident that these apprehensions are by no means unfounded. On the other hand, though the exports of India to Great Britain are mainly raw materials not produced in Britain herself, and therefore though Britain has no competing domestic interests to safeguard, the actual scheme of Preference adopted has made it by no means certain that the whole of the available British demand for those articles would be supplied, on a basis of preference, exclusively from Indian sources. The British Government has, moreover, reserved its liberty to conclude Trade Agreements with other countries for similar articles, which could quite effectually neutralise,—and many such Agreements have in fact been concluded, and they have neutralised,—such advantage as India might be argued to have obtained from a policy of Imperial Preference.

The system is thus not working, demonstrably, to the undiluted advantage of this country; and the Report now published, though only a summary, amply confirms this view.

Britain's Gains

Taking the trade collectively, it is evident that the benefit derived by Britain is much greater than by India. For, even in these years of falling trade, the imports from Great Britain have increased from 36.5 per cent of the total Indian imports to 41.2 per cent within the first year of the Preference, despite intensive competition from Japan. The Reporter has selected a period, in which comparison is particularly difficult and misleading, as it is the period when the World Depression was at its worst. Had a decennial period been selected for comparison, or had comparison been made with the entire post-war period, the results would, in all probability, have been materially different. As it is, the fact that, while the rest of the trade of India shows a declining tendency, British imports into this country should snow an improvement in a single year of nearly 15 per cent directly due to this policy of preference, is sufficiently arresting as a measure of the relative advantage obtained by Britain from this system. Britain had from the start a large slice of the Indian import trade; and this device of preference is intended to make it larger. The burden of the Preference thus falls on the Indian consumer, in so far as there is no competing local industry; while, in so far as Preference really proves serviceable to Britain, the Indian industry is also exposed to grave risks. The volume of Indian exports to Britain also shows an increase, no doubt; but that increase is much less in proportion,—and the British purchases of Indian produce are, initially, very low in proportion to the total imports in Great Britain. So that, while India offers more than two-fifths of her market to British imports, and gives them a preferential treatment, Britain can offer only about one-twenty-fifth of her market for Indian imports, and give them only a limited preferential treatment, in so far as her trade agreements with other countries permit her to do so. These agreements could neutralise altogether the preference seemingly granted. And the compilor of the Report still observes that Britain's position was handicapped because of intensive competition from countries with depreciated currencies. As though Britain herself had been a model of rectitude in that regard!

Preference Not Justified.

Coming to details, it is admitted in the Report, that preference has been of no avail to Indian wheat; and that Indian rice, though showing a slight increase in exports to Britain, due possibly to preference, has suffered in the world market much more than it has benefited in the British market. In regard to groundnuts, linseed oil, rape-seed oil, castor oil, large hopes were held out when the Preference scheme was first mooted of India capturing the whole of the British market in these commodities; but the Report confesses that exports have actually declined in 1933/34 in these commodities, depite the apparent preference to the Indian commodity in the British market—linseed alone showing a substantial increase. "With regard to coffee, preference on it did not help India to increase her share in the U. K. market." As regards tea, Indian tea imported into Britain was, in 1933, 279 million lbs. as against 312 million lbs. in the previous year, that is, this trade has actually fallen despite preference though the Report tries to explain it away on the ground of the Exports Restriction Scheme! And the heavy increase in the price of tea in India in 1933 is a new burden on the Indian consumer of that commodity. No increase is also found in the Indian exports of Jute, bags, &c. while the raw cotton exports to British countries show some increase which is more than offset by the shrinkage in other markets for that commodity. More than 80 per cent. of the export trade of India thus shows, either no improvement at all in the British market, where it is not a positive decline, or an improvement which is more than counter-balanced by loss or shrinkage in markets in other countries. How, then, can any reasonable body of men commend this policy of Imperial Preference as applied to India!

The Lesson Of The Fast

All India will heave a sigh of relief at the successful termination of Gandhiji's fast. The people were sustained throughout the week that one who had recently gone through a three weeks' fast could easily enough go through one of only a week. But there was still some anxiety in the minds of many, as the fast came immediately after a most strenuous tour of the country. Now that Gandhiji has gone through the fast without any untoward development, it is to be hoped his recovery to the normal condition will be rapid and that the people will not put any unnecessary strain on him during the period of convalescence. We can only pity those who have been referring to him petty election disputes.

The end of the fast is a proper time for the people to remind themselves of the lesson which the fast was meant to inculcate. In the words of Mr. A. V. Thakkar, the General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Seva Sangh, the main lesson is that no amount of tolerance shown to orthodoxy is too great. Intolerance in any form is bound to harm those who betray it, however good their cause may be. In eradicating untouchability, in particular, the orthodox, if converted, will be powerful allies and every attempt should be made to win them over by persuasion rather than to coerce them. The orthodox, too, will do well to reciprocate the peaceful methods of the reformers. Gandhiji's fast should not blur the plain fact that throughout the anti-untouchability campaign it is the orthodox that have most often lapsed from peaceful methods of agitation.

PARSEE MARRIAGE LAW

Review Of New Bill

(By Sohrab R. Davar, Bar-At-Law)

The new Act is no doubt a very welcome piece of legislation for which the community, which has made such rapid intellectual and social progress since the old Act of 1865 was passed, has been continuously clamouring for years past. The material has been no doubt collected after great care and deliberation but there are still certain points left over which require careful reconsideration.

Who Is A Parsee?

The Act is made to apply to Parsees and all throughout its text the word Parsee has been used. Inspite of that among the definitions given under Section 2, no definition of that most important term has been given. Evidently it is the intention of the draftsman to avoid coming into conflict with considerable difference of opinion which happens to prevail at present among the members of the Parsee community as to what is exactly meant by the denomination "Parsee" or as to what should be the definition of that term inspite of the decisions of some of the learned judges, particularly of late Davar J. on this question in the famous case of "Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit v. Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy 33 Bom. 510." Here it has been clearly laid down that a Parsee is one (1) who is descended from the original Persian emigrants and who is born of Zoroastrian parents and who professes the Zoroastrian religion; (2) The Iranis from Persia professing the Zoroastrian religion who came to India either temporarily or permanently, and (3) the children of Parsee fathers by alien mothers, who have been duly and properly admitted into the religion.

If that is the "Parsee" whom the Act contemplates, then I submit there should be no difficulty in defining a "Parsee" in those specific terms. As to the child by a Parsee Zoroastrian mother and a Juddin father, the famous "Bella case 28 Bom. L. R. 161" has already laid down that such a child would not be a Parsee Zoroastrian, even though it was brought up in the Zoroastrian religion.

Wanted Clear Definition.

In my humble opinion a bold

(Continued on page 10).

GROSS BETRAYAL

We have before us the summary of resolutions passed recently at Simla by the Muslim Conference and the Muslim League. These resolutions justify both the Aga Khan's dummy organisation and, *pace* Mr. Jinnah, the carcass of what was once a representative body of Muslim public opinion. The very first resolution agrees, by implication, to Provincial Autonomy and, therefore, surrenders the immediate National demand about freedom and central responsibility. The Muslim public does not expect any thing more courageous or patriotic from these institutions, but one cannot help recalling with amusement Mr. Jinnah's thunders that had marked his last visit to India.

The Conference and the League both cling enthusiastically to the Communal Award and even announce their fierce determination to accept no constitution that modifies it. But the courage to boycott does not extend to the position of the N.W.F.P. or Baluchistan. They conveniently ignore the inferior status of the former and about the latter they have nothing more to say or do than utter a mild warning and that too on behalf of others. Their attitude towards the Frontier and Baluchistan constitutes the meanest betrayal of obligations that any organisation can be capable. It is fortunate, however, that Muslims have now come to realise the hypocritical pretensions of these bodies. Incidentally one of the resolutions deals with the Red Shirts and the Frontier Gandhi. It means that the unanimity of Indian opinion could not be ignored even by the Muslim Conference and the Muslim League.

VOLTAIRE'S GENIUS

Man Who Was A Terror Both To State And To Church

By K. P. SHROFF

Now and then a man of genius, of sense, of intellectual honesty has appeared. Such men have denounced the superstitions of their day. They have pitied the multitude. To see priests fooling and humbuging people filled them with loathing and contempt. These men were honest enough to express their thoughts, brave enough to speak the truth. Many of them were denounced, tried, tortured and killed by sword or flame. While some escaped the wrath of the friends and died naturally in their beds. Among such men of genius Voltaire, undoubtedly, holds the foremost rank. This frail man, who flourished in the eighteenth century, practically inundated the entire world with his essays, epigrams, epics, comedies, tragedies, histories, poems and novels. The world admired and appreciated his genius. Both, the priest and the king, were in perpetual terror of this man. It can be said of few as of Voltaire that he succeeded in shaking the church and the State from their very foundations.

In order to appreciate the greatness of Voltaire we must first know his surroundings. We must understand the scope of the drama in which he played—the part he acted, and we must also know his audience.

Unholy Alliance

When Voltaire came to this "great stage of fools" he found that all the countries of Europe in general and his country in particular were christianised but not civilised. To speak the honest thoughts, to teach the fellow-men, to investigate, to seek the truth were all made crimes, and the offenders were punished with sword or flame by the "holy mother church."

In Spain the inquisition was in full swing. People were tortured to the utmost degree for their opinions. In Portugal women and men were buried alive for tasting the meat on a holy day. In Italy, too, the inquisition was erected for the suppression of honest opinion. In Germany men and women were burned alive for having made a compact with the enemy of men, and in America persecuting Quakers, stealing men and women from another shore, stealing children from their mothers' breasts, and paying labour with the cruel lash. In Voltaire's own country the people were the sport of a king's caprice. Nobody was safe in that land. A man, if he had incurred the displeasure of the king, was at once thrown into that living hell called Bastile. In short in every country the priest and the king ruled. In fact for many centuries the sword and cross were allies. Together they attacked the rights of men and they defended each other.

This was the condition of Europe when Voltaire saw the light of the day. His real name was Fraicois Marie Arquet. He lost his mother when he was only seven, his father wanted to make a lawyer of him but young Voltaire had no taste for law. At the age of ten he entered the college of Louis Le Grand. It was a Jesuite School He left the school at the age of seventeen. According to Voltaire he learned nothing at this school except a little Greek, a good deal of Latin and a vast amount of nonsense. This being a Catholic institution geography, history, mathematics or any science were not taught there. After quitting the school he determined to devote his life to literature. But his father forced him to take law. At first he refused but finally he consented to become a lawyer. After being with the solicitor a little while, he hated the law, began to write poetry and the outlines of tragedy.

His Exiles

In 1713 he was exiled for having written some cutting epigrams. He was sent to Tulle. It was situated 300 miles away from Paris. After some time he was allowed to return but was arrested again and this time sent to Bastile. Here he remained for a year. While in prison he changed his name from Francois Marie Arouct to Voltaire and by that name he has since been known. Afterwards he was exiled to England. In England he came in contact with great men like Pope, Young, Chesterfield, and Swift.

It was here that Voltaire began to think, to doubt and to enquire. He studied the history of the church, of the creed. After deep study Voltair found that the religion of his time rested on the inspiration of the scripture, the infallibility of the church, the dreams of insane hermits, the mistakes of saints and the cunning of the priests. He found that the images and crosses were more precious than the rights and lives of men.

From the moment that truth dawned on this apostle of common sense, he made up his mind to destroy the superstition of his time. To bring about its destruction he devised and used every weapon that his genius could invent. He was the greatest caricaturist of his time and used this gift without mercy. As far as pure, crystallised wit was concerned he had no equal. He fought a band of hypocrites and pretenders with matchless courage. For many years this restless man filled Europe with the best products of his brain. He attacked miracles, holy superstition and sacred mistakes with the arrows of ridicule. "These arrows, winged by fancy, sharpened by wit, poisoned by truth, always reached the centre."

His Religion

Voltaire has been called a mocker because he ridiculed the things—best and holiest. What did Voltaire mock? He mocked kings who were unjust, kings who cared nothing for the untold sufferings of their subjects. He mocked the titled flatterers of his days. He mocked the absurd and wicked laws, the barbarous customs. He mocked priests, and all the hypocrites on the earth. He mocked the haters of liberty and the persecutors of their fellow-men. Voltaire was not an atheist. He was not a disbeliever of God. He had his own conception of God. He thought God as the fountain head of justice, inelligence and mercy.

The best years of his life he gave to help the oppressed, to protect the unprotected to save the innocent, to soften the hearts of priests, to civilise people and to drive away from the heart of man the love and lust of war.

(Continued on page 11).

Frankly Speaking

JAWAHARLAL'S RELEASE

We are very glad that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was given an opportunity to visit, and remain temporarily at the bedside of his wife. His presence, we believe, is responsible for the improvement, though quite slight and very gradual, in the condition of Mrs. Kamala Nehru. We join Pandit Jawaharlal in appreciating the courtesy of the U.P. Government. But we hold that it is their duty to enable him to nurse his wife back to complete recovery. Indeed, we believe, and the whole nation believes, that Government have no justification in regarding him as a prisoner who is only out temporarily. What was not done immediately after Patna should be done at least now, the rest of his sentence, that is to say, should be remitted immediately.

BOYCOTT IN CEYLON.

The proposal in Ceylon to boycott British goods as a protest against the Governor's imposition of the British quota system on the country appears to be receiving full support from the mercantile community and the public in general. But the Government, too, seems determined to persist in its coercive policy. According to the "Ceylon Observer" legislation to cripple the boycott by penalising the picketing of shops and stores is already being drafted and will be introduced into the State Council. And in all probability, if the Council refuses to pass such a measure, the Governor would issue one more Order in Council against the boycott of British goods, of course, in the larger interests of the Empire. It is said that even the posting of boycott notices in public places is proposed to be penalised. It will not be long, however, before the Government will realise that such drastic measures can only aggravate public discontent and in the long run strengthen the boycott movement.

BOYCOTT IN LANCASHIRE.

It is extremely interesting to learn that as a result of the prohibitive tariffs imposed by Australia on yarns and piece-goods from Lancashire an "unofficial boycott" is being organised by some sections of the community in Lancashire on Australian dairy produce. But we do not think that the British Government will take any steps against such boycott, though it would not put up with it in a Colony like Ceylon or a Dependency like India. Nor is there any chance of that Government seeking to coerce Australia, though it is coercing Ceylon and though "Imperial" interests, that is, the interests of Lancashire, are worse served in Australia than in Ceylon. However, it is good for Lancashire to learn from experience that sometimes a boycott may be necessary in sheer self-defence.

NATIONALIST PARTY

The reports that Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney would admit to their Nationalist Party only Congressmen, so as to minimise the friction between the Congress and that Party, are falsified by Mr. Aney himself in his latest Press interview. He says therein: "If we succeed at the polls even with the help of non-Congressmen, we are sure that such non-Congressmen will be so many recruits to the Congress view on the White Paper, and therefore our success will not injure the cause which the Congress has in view." It is clear from this that the Party will not be restricted to Congressmen. As for the plea that the non-Congressmen of the Party will be recruits to the Congress view and will not injure the Congress cause, they are indeed curious recruits who begin by fighting the Congress. There is, however, one redeeming feature in admitting non-Congressmen to the Party, that there will be fewer Congressmen to be decoyed from their complete loyalty to the Congress.

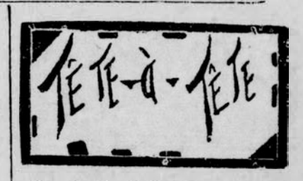
ONE-SIDED LAW.

In his statement on the Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill Mr. N. M. Joshi does well to draw attention to the mischievous provision in the Bill against even peaceful picketing while conciliation meetings are going on under the new law. The consequence of this provision will be that the law will be enforced mostly against workmen and tend to break a strike instead of amicably settling it. The law will also prevent workmen from seeking its benefit, for the moment they apply for its operation they lose the advantage of peaceful picketing, which Mr. Joshi rightly admits, is a necessary element in a strike. It is significant, as Mr. Joshi also points out, that "the heavy hand of the legislation is entirely laid only on the workers, leaving the employers free to do what they like." One-sided attempts to settle strikes can hardly promote industrial peace, which Government profess to have at heart.

PRESS VIEWS

Well-Directed Propaganda

We do hope "owners of large scale industries" will help in this "purely humanitarian" work by making it possible for this journal to extend the orbit of its ambition. The message of Swadeshi reaches through this publication already to 434 bodies engaged in promoting Swadeshi. Copies are sent to them free of cost. It is urgently necessary to increase the reading matter in this weekly message of hope and this budget of authoritative information. But, as a business proposition, unless there is adequate advertisement support the ambition to increase the number of pages must remain dormant. Indigenous large industries can help us by advertising in this journal, so that it can give more information about small scale industries. We may also renew our appeal to those engaged in small industries, of a type which find a small advertisement in this journal, devoted mainly to serve their ends, profitable. If they insert only a very small but attractive advertisement occasionally and if the number of such advertisements increases to such an extent that a whole page or even half a page may be reserved for them, they will be contributing to the national purpose of making our countrymen realise at a glance what India is able to achieve at present in small-scale industrial advance.—"Swadeshi."



Our Anglo-Indian contemporary is not pleased with the Congress: "The methods adopted at the elections of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee are singularly unimpressive."

Guilty. But it's because we Indians are so backward. At the best we can only think in terms of Tory Blue truths and gold-flight facts instead of brilliantly imagining Zinovieff Red Letter or a Runciman Post Office scare.

* * * *

We emphatically agree with Bori Bundar that even though Lord Willingdon, "Not in India" is only No. 5237 in order of precedence in England, he is entitled to rank as No. 1 in England too. Personally we would much rather avoid numbers because they have come to be associated invariably with Public Enemies. But there can be no doubt that the Viceroy and the Governor-General of India is the greatest personality in the British Empire as also the grandest and the most glamourous.

* * * *

We, however, doubt the wisdom of the particular proof cited by Bori Bundar. ". . . the density of the crowd at the recent reception at India House" it is true "suggests that many good citizens regard Lord Willingdon as No. 1 wherever he may happen to be." Is it tactful, we wonder, to compliment a crowd by calling it dense?

* * * *

During the debate in the Assembly, on the Assam Criminal Law Bill, Mr. Mitra asked "Why not abolish High Courts?"

No answer was given because it is so very very obvious and well-known: It is the British tradition to achieve revolutions through gradual evolution.

* * * *

Mr. Anklesaria, on the other hand, "heartily supported the Bill."

We heartily congratulate him. Nothing like fores'ght. He should certainly ensure nomination in advance.

* * * *

LANCASHIRE IMPOSES A BOYCOTT

Employs Indian Method Against Australia

We hope the British Government will at once issue an Ordinance making the boycott and propaganda in its favour grave criminal offences. The Indian Ordinance might well serve as a model.

By the way, a few of the communiques issued in condemnation of the boycott on moral and economic grounds might also be reproduced in Britain with advantage.

* * * *

An Akola message says that Mr. Aney will seek support for his party not only from members of the Democratic Swaraj Party but also from "those who do not see eye to eye with the present Congress policy."

You didn't think so? Nor did Mr. Aney himself, for that matter.

* * * *

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has accepted the invitation of the Democratic Swaraj Party to contest one of the two Bombay seats in the Assembly.

The Party has left the other alone—for the benefit of Sir Cowasji?

* * * *

The Secretary's letter to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta makes interesting reading. The latter is very solemnly told the happy news that the Congress decision regarding Councils "is a distinct triumph of our party."

You may or may not agree with it but—

". . . And nobody has striven and sacrificed more to that end than you."

An unconfirmed report has it that Mr. Mehta's first impulse was to telephone to the Secretary and ask that worthy whether he was trying to be funny.

* * * *

But it was only a passing impulse. And when Mr. Mehta sat down to reply, he was in a strictly responsive mood. So, "if returned it will be my duty to continue to deserve the confidence of the public. . . ."

We hope Mr. Mehta "continues."

* * * *

"Nothing in the world is more truly international than modern business" says Bori Bundar.

Quite true. But then why sequeal when the Socialist comments on capitalism in terms of the above?

* * * *

Lord Howlong—Too bad you have no royalty in the States.

Miss Multirox—Oh, I don't know. My father is the well-known sausage king. My brother is a prince of good fellows, and he just married a queen of burlesque.

British Firm's Contract To Exploit India's Chemicals

SECRET NEGOTIATIONS WITH SIMLA

Matter Won't Come Up Before Assembly Tells Govt.

SIMLA, Aug 14

Following is the text of Mr. B. Das's question in the Assembly regarding Imperial Chemicals:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Imperial Chemicals or any other firm in Great Britain is at present negotiating with the Government of India for concessions in any part of India to start chemical works,

(b) Whether such concessions are asked for a period of fifty years, if not whether it is for a shorter or a longer period,

(c) Whether the said firm proposes to open its works in Dundot in Jhelum District, Punjab, for the purpose of exploiting the salt and lime resources of India,

(d) Whether the said firm is giving any assurance that it will have rupee capital, it will allow its shares to be subscribed to in India, and its directorate will have a substantial proportion of Indian directors as recommended by the External Capital Committee Report,

(e) Whether the Government propose to consult this House before giving any concession to this firm for exploiting the chemical wealth of India, and

(f) Whether the Government have made any attempt to find out if such chemical industries can be organised by any firms in India with a rupee capital raised in India?"

Replying to the question Mr Raisman said:

"A proposal of the general nature indicated is at present under the consideration of the Government of India and the Punjab Government. The Government of India do not consider that they are at liberty to disclose the details of the scheme which has been placed before them

MATTER FOR PUNJAB GOVT.

In so far as the matter concerns the development of mineral resources and development of industries it is one primarily for the Punjab Government, but the Government of India are concerned as the owner of certain waste material. Both the Governments have however carefully considered the bearing of the recommendations of the External Capital Committee on the proposal and have satisfied themselves that the course proposed is in accordance with the views of that Committee

NO NEED TO DISCUSS IT HERE

I would especially invite the Hon'ble Member's attention to paragraph 30 of the Committee's Report which deals with mining and similar concessions. The matter being of an administrative nature and involving no expenditure of public funds, it is not necessary to bring it before the Legislature before taking a final decision.

I can only add that no proposal has ever been received from any other quarter for an attempt to utilize the waste materials in question."—A. P.

INDIAN INTERESTS.

Mr. B. Das asked whether the Government had safeguarded India's interests by insisting on Indian share capital and training of Indians.

Mr. Raisman: The External Capital Committee's recommendations do not impose such conditions.

Mr. B. Das quoted from the Committee's report stating that such concessions should be given only when in Indian interests, and when the country's resources could not be developed by the help of internal capital, and that these concessions should be given subject to suitable safeguards.

Mr. Raisman replied that the Government were considering suitable safeguards.

IT IS FOR THEM TO KNOW!

Mr. B. Das: Was any opportunity given to businessmen in India to use these resources?

Mr. Raismon said that it was for businessmen to know of the existence of these resources.

Mr. Neogy: What decision have the Government come to on the point?

Mr. Raisman: The Government have not taken a final decision yet. Safeguards would be directed towards safeguarding the National assets in question.

Mr. Neogy: We are concerned with the interests of the people of India.

Mr. Raisman: The safeguarding of these assets for the future is in the interest of India.

"SURREPTITIOUS NEGOTIATIONS"

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh: Why have the Government entered into these negotiations surreptitiously with a foreign firm?

Mr. Raisman objected to the use of the word "surreptious" and said that such negotiations could not be done through correspondence in newspapers. No other firm had made the slightest suggestion on the subject.

Mr. Neogy asked whether Lord Reading, an ex-Viceroy, was Chairman of the Company.

Mr. Raisman: Yes.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh: Is that the reason why this concession is being given to the firm?

Mr. Raisman: No.

"NOT PROPER"!

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh: Are Indians not in a position to take up this business?

Mr. Raisman: Nobody else proposed the utilization of waste materials, and it does not appear proper to broadcast these suggestions and ask if anybody else would like to do it instead.

Mr. James: Is it a fact that the firm mentioned is not a foreign firm, but is settled in this country?

Mr. Raisman: Yes. Imperial Chemicals India Ltd., is registered in India.

NOT AWARE OF IT

Mr. B. Das: There is another firm with Sir Basil Blackett as Chairman, formed to exploit the mining resources of India.

Mr. Raisman: I am not aware of it.

Mr. Jadhav: Is Imperial Chemicals (India) a private company, and there are no Indian shareholders?

Mr. Raisman: It is a private company, but it is perfectly open to any Indian to buy shares.

Mr. Raisman replying to Dr. Ziauddin, explained that the matter of policy concerned the Provincial Government of the Punjab. The Government of India came into the picture only because it owned salt resources.

PROCEEDINGS EXPUNGED

On the motion of Mr. Neogy the Assembly agreed to expunge from the proceedings of the House the remarks of the Law Member about Mr. B. Das and the Oriya people and Mr. Mahapatra's attack on the Law Member.

The House resumed discussion on the Assam Criminal Law Amendment Supplementary Bill. After Mr. Mitra had opposed the third reading, the House passed the Bill by 47 votes to 22.

The House then took up the consideration of the Army Bill.

ELECTORAL RULES FOR ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, August 14.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar asked the following short-notice question:—

"Is it a fact that the course to be adopted as announced in His Excellency the Governor-General's message to this Assembly with reference to the forthcoming general election will render it necessary for an elected member of the existing Assembly who desires to stand for re-election to the new Assembly to resign his seat on the existing Assembly so as to escape disqualification imposed by clause (c) of sub-rule (1) of Rule V of Assembly Electoral Rules?"

Mr. Spence replied:—"No, sir. The Government foresaw this difficulty and took steps to remove it by adding a further proviso to sub-rule (1) of rules of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules. A Notification, amending the rules by the insertion of this proviso was published on pages 919-20 of the "Gazette of India" of August 4, 1934."—A.P.

Austrian Chancellor To Meet 'Il Duce'

LONDON, Aug 14.

It is understood that the Austrian Chancellor, Herr Schuschnigg is expected to meet Sgr Mussolini at Rome on August 21. Considerable importance is attached in British circles to this meeting.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE IMPOSES A BOYCOTT

Employs Indian Method Against Australian Dairy Produce

LONDON, Aug. 14.

As a result of the prohibitive tariffs imposed by Australia on yarns and piecegoods from Lancashire, there are signs that an unofficial "boycott" may be imposed by some sections of the community in Lancashire on Australian dairy produce.

The Cotton Trade organisations disclaim any connection with the movement which began spontaneously at Bolton, Blackburn, and other small cotton towns, and threatens to spread to Manchester.—Reuter.

BACKING FOR SILVER CERTIFICATES

Roosevelt's Letter To Morgenthau Published

(SPECIAL CABLE)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

After a conference with President Roosevelt Mr. Morgenthau summoned pressmen to read a letter from Mr Roosevelt dated June 14 directing Mr. Morgenthau to issue certificates against all silver then held by the treasury, but not needed for the redemption of outstanding certificates. This silver amounting to 62,000,000 ounces will be used fully as a backing for silver certificates at the legal monetary value of 129 cents an ounce.

The publication of President Roosevelt's letter is interpreted as the Treasury's effort to allay the fears that the Government intended to apply the 129 cents valuation to silver acquired after June 14 including nationalised silver, which has caused a decline in Government bonds.

STOP PRESS

WHEAT COMMITTEE

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Wheat Advisory Committee with 15 countries participating, met at London and reviewed the international situation.

Macmurray (United States) told Reuter that the meeting probably would last the whole week.—Reuter.

FRENCH CUSTOMS DUES

PARIS, Aug. 14.

Exporters to France are hit by a 4 per cent increase in the majority of customs dues which operates in accordance with the recently passed law for the purpose of raising two million sterling annually to subsidise the mercantile marine wages.—Reuter.

GERMAN RATIONING

BERLIN, Aug. 14.

Potatoes are now under strict control. Buyers must produce Government certificates when taking over from theproducers who are being guaranteed minimum prices. Government control also extends to iron and steel finished and unfinished products. Dr. Schacht promises that in the Government rationing system, adequate raw materials will be supplied to factories for the purposes of export trade before the home consumption is considered.—Reuter.

SAAR POLICE

GENEVA, Aug. 14.

The League Council is practically certain to sanction Mr. Knoxs' request that Saar police force be increased. Disquiet has been caused among Swiss officials by the prospect of reinforcements being recruited in Switzerland in view of possible effect on Swiss-German relations. Such recruitment is unlikely to be opposed however as the Swiss recognise the importance of securing an unprejudiced plebiscite.—Reuter.

BRISTOL (Rhode Island), Aug 14

"Endeavour" British challenger for America's Cup was launched to-day, refitted and repainted.—Reutar.

BRITISH SCIENTISTS MISSING

NAIROBI, Aug. 14.

Anxiety is felt regarding the safety of two British scientists, members of the Lake Rudolf and Rift Valley Expedition who were missing for the last ten days. They are Doctor Z. W. Dyson, Medical Officer and anthropologist and W. R. B. Martin expedition surveyor.—Reuter.

ONE ANNA EXTRA FOR FACE SHAVE!

Water Scarcity Comedy In Poona Hair Cutting Saloon

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug 14.

Owing to an accidental breach in Mutha right bank canal, from which is derived the whole of the municipal water supply of Poona the water supply of the city was cut off from yesterday noon. The city was little prepared for such a water scarcity.

The students, whose population is so great in this "intellectual capital of Maharashtra," were the most affected by this scarcity. In as much as they were never habituated to store water for their use. A visit this morning to students' quarters revealed me the extent of panic this absence of water supply created there I saw scores of them running helter skelter with empty kettles in their hands begging for "only a cup of water" to make the morning tea.

A student told me the amusing story of how a saloon barber asked annas three for face shaving when the usual rate of the same is two annas. The barber most politely suggested that the extra anna was charged to cover the price of the water.

The Municipal authorities have now announced that regular water supply will begin from late this afternoon

'F' WARD D. C. C. ELECTIONS

Objections, If Any, To Be Lodged Before Saturday

The result of the elections from the 'F' Ward District to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has already been announced and published in the Press. Any objections or complaints from candidates or voters should reach the Office of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, Mankeshwar Building, Poibavdi, Parel on or before Saturday (18th instant) at 6-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Complaints or objections received after this period will not be entertained and the elections will be deemed to be valid and proper.

"G" WARD RESULTS

The following is the list of the successful candidates from the "G" Ward

Names.	Votes.
1. Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar	2221
2. Mr. Niranjan Sharma Ajit	2083
3. Mr. Dagdoba Ramchandra Palse	1875
4. Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Naravane	1734
5. Mrs. Kaveriben Mansukram Divecha	1587
6. Mr. Vaman R. Dighe	1377
7. Mr. Ishwarbhai Somabhai Patel	1264
8. Mr. Kantilal Jaisinglal Shah (Socialist)	1192
9. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas	1163
10. Mr. Balkrishna Narayan Taralkar	895
11. Mr. Y. G. Patil	858
UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.	
12. Mr. K. K. Menon (Socialist)	784
13. Mr. Govind Shankar Kanthi	625
14. Mr. Vinayak Bhagvant Patki	557
15. Mr. Jairam Raghunath Deo	540
16. Mr. Gopaldas Jamnadas Shah	413
17. Mr. Vishwasrao Mahadeorao Nagvekar	251
18. Mr. N. N. Menon	215
19. Mr. Balkrishna Narayan Ambardekar	205
20. Mr. G. N. Pansare	188
21. Mr. G. G. Tawde	45
22. Mr. G. B. Wadgaonkar	24
23. Mr. Vishnu G. Tavde	22
24. Mr. Digamber Dattatray Bakre	17
25. Mr. Raoji Devkaran	15
26. Mr. N. D. Kamat	14
27. Mr. M. B. Angchekar	11
28. Mr. M. R. Kabadi	9
29. Mr. Marshell John Farnandiz	4
30. Mr. S. G. Tavde	2
31. Mr. V. G. Tavde	2
32. Mr. Y. V. Risbud	0

BROACH CONGRESSMEN MEET

Elect Representatives To G. P. C. C.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Aug. 13.

Yesterday the newly-enrolled members of the local Congress Committee met at Sevashram to elect the office-bearers for the ensuing year. Dr. Chandulal, M. Desai, who had returned from Bombay on the same day, was voted to chair. Dr. Chandulal, advised the members to elect the right man for the right place. He further stated that the country was in need of real workers and not arm-chair politicians who might shirk responsibility at critical junctures.

The following members were elected as the office-bearers for the coming year.

Sjt. Chhotalal Balkrishna Purani (President.)

Sjt. Chunibhai D. Amin (Secretary).

Ganpatram Manishanker Trivedi, Ratnaprasad Nathabhai Bhutt, Manilal Mendawala, Bhanuprasad Sastri, Nanibhai Dave, Sjt. Chandulal M. Desai, Antoldas Jorabhai Tribhuvandas Nathabhai Kesurbhai Darubhai.

The following four names were selected for the Provincial Congress Committee Sjt. Chandulal M. Desai Sjt. Chhotalal Balkrishna Purani, Sjt. Chunibhai D. Amin and Nanubhai Dave.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED

Masked Men Commit Shocking Outrage Near Michigan City

ASHLANE (MISSISSIPPI)

Aug. 13.

Two Negroes who are alleged to have confessed to the killing of a whiteman and other Negroes were lynched to-day by two mobs almost entirely composed of masked men who converged on the Negroes and their escorts near Michigan City, seized the Negroes, hanged them to a tree and left their bodies dangling.

The Sheriff later cut them down and has ordered a vigorous investigation to find the ringleaders.—Reuter.

FIRE MENACES NATIONAL BISON RANGE

Rain Comes Too Late To Save Crops In U. S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.

Fire and rain are the two chief news topics. The former has broken out in the National Bison range in Montana, threatening the entire destruction of herds of buffalo, elk and mountains sheep.

Twenty-four forest fires are also raging in Northern Idaho and Eastern Washington. Two thousand fire fighters have been engaged. Meanwhile rain is falling in four parched states, mostly too late to aid the crops, though possibly in time to ensure a fair corn crops in Nebraska and Panhandle.

Northern Oklahoma had its first rain for two months. Light rains have also fallen in Missouri and Kansas.—Reuter.

PURIFYING CONGRESS ELECTIONS

Sjt. N. B. Panthaki's Letter To Sardar

Sjt. N. B. Panthaki, a journalist and Congressman, who stood as a candidate for the B.P.C.C. elections from the Bhuleshwar Ward, has addressed a letter to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, drawing the latter's attention to "glaring breaches" of the Khaddar Clause, at several of the polling booths, on Sunday.

The writer after tracing the history of the recent controversy points out that Sjt. K. F. Nariman, the President of the B.P.C.C., was definitely asked by Mahatmaji, to enforce the observance of this clause at the elections on Sunday.

Contrary to expectations, the letter continues, the clause was more honoured in the breach than in the observance, and no efforts were made by the polling officers to enforce the same at anyone of the Wards, except the "C" Ward.

Narrating his own experience, Sjt. Panthaki states that he himself challenged a hundred voters in his own Ward.

PURIFYING CONGRESS.

The letter states that the writer's only motive, in appealing to the Sardar, is to purge and purify the Congress of these vicious developments, and keep its prestige unsullied.

The letter appeals to the Sardar to intervene in the controversy and give a ruling as to the validity or otherwise of these elections.

ALLEGED MAL-PRACTICES.

Sjt. Panthaki has written another letter to the Committee of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, drawing their attention to the reports appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" about certain mal-practices at the elections—viz., distribution of Khadi uniforms to voters wearing mill-made clothes, with a view to circumvent the Khadi Clause. As the suspicion and blame for this will attach to all the 23, candidates, Sjt. Panthaki has requested that all the 23 be summoned by the Committee and asked to give a written explanation as to whether they had anything to do with it.

PIONEER OF SWADESHI AND FATHER OF INDIAN CHAMBER

City Fathers Pay Tribute To Memory Of Late Sir Manmohandas Ramji

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned on Tuesday without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Manmohandas Ramji, who was one of the past presidents of the Corporation.

Mr. Husseinally M. Rahimtoola, the Mayor, referring to the late Sir Manmohandas, said:

"We have to mourn to-day the loss of another leading citizen—I am referring to the death of Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Kt., which took place yesterday. The late Sir Manmohandas was a member of the Corporation for 18 years from 1898-99 to 1915-16. He was also a member of the Standing Committee for over six years from February 1902 to March 1904 and 1907-08 to 1910-11. He was President of the Corporation in the year 1912-13. He was a Trustee of the Bombay Port Trust.

FOUNDER OF INDIAN CHAMBER

He was the founder of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of which he was President for several years. He represented the Chamber on the Legislative Council for a number of years and the Legislative Assembly for one term. He was also a member of the Council of State. He represented the Corporation on the V. J. T. Institute. He was Chairman of the Millowners' Association during the year 1909. He was also the President of the Piecegodos Merchants Association from the year 1898 till the last.

In recognition of his varied and imporrtant public services Government conferred on him the honour of Knighthood in the year 1927. It will be seen how varied were the activities of the late Sir Manmohandas. He was a leading businessman and was connected with many industrial concerns. He was connected with the Swadeshi Co-operative Stores from its inception. In the depressed times through which we have been passing, his concerns have always shown good results which testify to his businsss acumen and efficiency of his administration. In his varied career he has rendered very valuable services to the country in general and the City in particular. By his death the City has lost a valuable citizen.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

Sir J. B. Boman Behram then moved:—

"That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death on the 13th August, 1934 of Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Kt., who as a member of the Corporation for 18 years and its President for the year 1912-13, as a member of the Standing Committee for over 6 years and its Chairman for the year 1908-09 and in various other capacities rendered valuable services to the City, and by whose death Bombay has lost a very prominent businessman and a public spirited citizen.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement.

That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Corporation do now adjourn without transcting any business today."

LOSS TO CITY.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram said the late Sir Manmohandas was the founder of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and many swadeshi concerns. In his death the city has lost a distinguished citizen.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded the proposition which was supported by several councillors. Prof. Davar said as a Managing Agent of the mills, the late Sir Manmohandas was honest, sincere and straightforward. If all the mill agents were to follow his example, the agency system would not be criticised as it is done to-day.

TRUE SWARAJIST.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said the deceased was a true Swarajist, as he was the first founder of an Indian Insurance Company. When the late Lokmanya Tilak was persecuted by the Government for his views on swadeshi, the deceased assisted him by opening the Swadeshi Stores.

The resolution was carried standing as a mark of respect. The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

OFFICES CLOSED

The following offices have been closed as a mark of respect to the memory of Sir Manmohandas Ramji:—

(1) Hindustan Co-operative Assurance Society Ltd.

(2) The Indian Merchants' Chamber.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OFFICE CLOSED

The Office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was closed on Tuesday as a mark of respect to, and as a sign of mourning for the death of Sir Munmohandas Ramji, Kt., the founder of the Chamber. The usual Tuesday Committee meeting has been postponed.

LOCAL POLITICS MUST NOT CLOUD NATIONAL ISSUE

Rajaji Warns Country Against Justice Party Tactics Against Congress

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

"The question of power in the local administration should not be confused with the national issue. It would be a tragedy, if the Congress should be defeated in the elections on account of local politics in any province," said Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, interviewed by the "United Press" on the Madras situation.

"It is unfortunate," continued, Mr. Rajagopalachari "that some of the leaders of the Madras Justice Party, especially those who hold official positinons, have imagined that the Assembly elections may and should be utilised to consolidate their own party power and to maintain the domination of the local administration in Madras by members of their party.

CONGRESS MUST SUCCEED.

"Let us hope that politicians of all parties will realise that the success of the Congress will be a net gain for all parties, as against the bureaucracy which still proposes for itself so much reserve power and privilege, of which it should be devested. This can be achieved only on the background of Congress influence and Congress success. Once the Congress is successfully defeated, the bureaucracy get stronger against everybody."

NATIONALIST PARTY.

Questioned about the new Nationalist Party organised by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Rajagopalachari said:—

"A point will be reached, when leaders of the anti-Communal Award Party will realise the futility of active agitation in a matter where a change of heart among the communities in relation to each other is wanted. Very soon, it will be realised that agitation inside or outside the Assembly on this matter leads nowhere. A solution of the Communal problem can be reached only through sympathetic approach of the communities towards one another, and not by an aggressive campaign against what is believed to be in the interests of any particular community.

"I have every hope therefore that once the anger of the anti-Communal opposition boils over, people will see the practical wisdom of Mahatmaji's decision that we should preserve an attitude of neutrality, in spite of the strongest conviction so long as we have hopes of a settlement.

AFTER ELECTION.

"I still believe that once the Assembly elections are over, there will be a strong and united party for an agreed solution inside the Assembly which will include the Congress candidates as well as Malaviyaji's candidates."—United Press.

AUSTRALIA'S NINTH ELECTION

Strength Of Labour Increases Considerably...

SYDNEY, Aug. 13.

It is not expected that either Mr. Lyons or Mr. Scullin will get a clear majority, and the Country Party and the Lang Faction hold the balance of power.

It is probable that the Government and Country Party will just scrape home, as the indications are that the strength of Labour has increased consderably.

This is Australia's ninth election since 1918.—Reuter.

What Is Intelligent Feeding?

WANTED A CLUB TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION?

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Vegetarianism is not living on vegetables and getting dyspeptic; it is a mixed diet, which includes an animal food, rich in animal proteins, animal fat, and animal vitamines, namely, milk. It is owing to ignorance and to improper use of vegetarian diet that it fails to sustain health, strength, and endurance, and the remedy lies in knowledge of dietetics and proper use of vegetables and not in meat-eating. Meat-eating would make matters worse, by occasioning over-feeding, and dyspepsia, besides introducing uric acid in the blood, and thereby causing a number of diseases from which vegetarians are partly free, and would be entirely free if they were to use articles free from uric acid, like milk, wheat, rice, fruits and certain vegetables and not articles containing uric acid like peas, beans, tea, and coffee.

Milk should be sipped, sweetened with sugar, morning and evening, without admixture, especially without sour things. It is because milk is super-added to full meals, containing sour limes, vinegar, or tamarind that it has come in disrepute, and has been abstained from by a number of vegetarians. Besides that, many use milk as sweetmeats, which are at times poisoned with germs of typhoid fever by the flies that sit upon it, when exposed, and polluted by dirty hands of intermediaries. Moreover, it is often eaten immoderately and at times stale.

Fruit is so important a vegetarian food that English vegetarians prefer the misnomer "Frutarian Diet" to the misnomer "Vegetarianism," and use it as tinned food, where they cannot get it fresh. But Hindu vegetarians do not use it daily, although they get it cheap. And they make matters worse by using too much of it, occasionally.

Besides milk, cereals are the staple food of vegetarians and the right selection and cooking and cleansing of cereals is an important consideration. Japanese Soya Bean, which Prof. D. D. Kanga highly recommends was hitherto very little known in India. After that, well-baked wheat made into bread without removing the kernel and inner coating, and eaten well-chewed is the best cereal to use. English vegetarians so use it freely but the Hindu vegetarians do not. They prefer rice to wheat, and use wheat after removing the kernel and inner coating, cooking it in ghee and gulping it down.

The use of vegetables in immoderate quantities has been the curse of vegetarianism, and the cause of dyspepsia. The father of Parsee vegetarianism himself used vegetables immoderately and suffered from dyspepsia on that account. But the proper use of vegetables does good in more ways than one; instead of causing diarrhoea, it keeps the bowels moderately free, and thereby removes the necessity for the repeated use of purgatives in various forms, the importation of which has made India the poorer by millions of rupees, and Indians the worse off in health in the bargain.

Meat-eaters also make mistakes; man's feeding ought to be carefully and impartially considered. It is not merely a question of eating or not eating meat, but it is mainly a question of eating intelligently or unintelligently. Associated with that main question are questions of eating for sense-delight or for maintenance of health and strength, eating moderately or immoderately, eating or not eating between meals, using or not using stimulants and condiments. We have a variety of clubs that we do not need; we badly need a club to discuss the question of intelligent feeding and rational sense-delight.

"All delights of sense
Lie in three words,—health, peace and competence.
And health subsists in temperance alone,
And peace, O Virtue! Peace is all thy own.

—Yours, etc.,

J. K. DAJI, L.M.&S.

Hill Road,
Bandra.

Hindu Joint Family

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Hindu joint family system formed the subject of a discussion in the Prarthana Samaj Hall a few days ago. It was pointed out by the principal speaker that the system encourages idleness, makes people diffident, sacrifices the female for the good of the male. It cannot be denied that some of these evils do exist in Hindu society to-day, whether the family be joint or divided. It also cannot be denied that there is a strong necessity for amending the law so as to grant equal rights to women in the matter of inheritance. But the question is, will the amendment of the law lessen the evils which the lecturer complained of?

A cardinal argument in favour of the system is its economic need. As Mr. Justice Divetia very correctly pointed out, the present system is not like the old system and to-day we find that the joint family is not a rigid enforcement but a voluntary partnership. A member of a joint family who is able to maintain himself and smarts under the supposed tyranny of the system is welcome at anytime to leave the family and run his own establishment.

It is respectfully suggested that the petty pinches which are felt in joint living can only be obviated by expanding the views of the whole family by culture and education. We are now living in an age, where corporations, associations, councils, unions and companies are the order of the day. Is it not possible so to adjust the temperaments of the members as to enable them to live in a spirit of happy toleration?

Spread of education is now known to wipe off most of the personal disabilities of the system. No sensible mother or sister-in-law now thinks of tyrannising over the young wife and no father-in-law takes serious exception to the moving together of his son and daughter-in-law. The only remedy, therefore, is to bring about a better understanding among the different elements constituting the joint family and by teaching them, through education, to accept the modern doctrine of equality of rights and status among all members whether male or female.—Yours, etc.,

R. H. BAXI.

"D" Ward Election

Mr. P. G. Date writes:—

Sir,—The following letter has been addressed by me and several others to Mahatma Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in connection with the B. P. C. C. elections from the 'D' Ward of Bombay City. Will you be good enough to publish the same and oblige?

"Dear Mahatmaji,

We, the undersigned, members of the Congress, humbly beg to place before you the following complaint in connection with the B. P. C. C. elections held to-day.

We became members of the Congress from the 'D' Ward of Bombay City before the 31st of July, the last date appointed for enrollment for the B. P. C. C. elections. When, however, we went to record our votes for the same on Sunday, the 12th, we found to our surprise that our names were not on the electoral roll. And, therefore, we were not allowed to vote. The explanation given for this singular omission was that the book containing our membership forms was not handed in at the Congress office by the date fixed for the purpose by the person to whom it was issued by the Congress.

Now our contention is that we are not responsible for the vagaries and irresponsibility of the persons executing the duties entrusted to them by the Congress and that we cannot be made to suffer for the sins of people appointed by the Congress for the carrying out of certain tasks.

We, therefore, humbly submit to you that inasmuch as our fundamental right of voting was denied to us for no fault of ours the elections to the B. P. C. C. from the 'D' Ward are improper because they are not in keeping with the professed principles of fairness and truth of yourself and the Congress.

Hoping for an early reply from you,

We beg to remain,
Yours sincerely,
P. G. Date & others."

NEW PATNA WEEKLY

Govt. Demand Security Of Rs. 1000 Under Press Emergency Act

PATNA, Aug. 14.

Demand for Rs. 1,000 has been made by Bihar Government under the Press Emergency Act of 1931 from the "Navasakti," which is going to appear in Patna as a Hindi weekly from August 31.

The paper is the concern of a United Company with a directorate consistinf of Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Syed Mohmud, Sri Krishna Singh, Mr. Ramdayalu Singh and others.—United Press.

FORFEITURE ORDER SET ASIDE

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

"We think that the words used by the appelant are only comments expressing disapprobation of the conduct of the Government without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection. We would therefore set aside the order of the Local Government declaring that the security of Rs. 500 given by the applicant should be forfeited" observed the Special Bench of the High Court consisting of Justices Madhavan Nair, Cornish and P. A. Kenham Walsh in an appeal preferred by Mr. T. S. Chokkalingam, the printer, publisher and editor of "Gandhi" a Tamil daily of Madras against the Government forfeiture of Rs. 500, a deposit under the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act of 1932.—United Press.

PARSEE MARRIAGE LAW

(Continued from page 8).

step should be taken here and the term "Parsee" should be specifically defined in the terms in which Davar J. has laid down so that an amount of controversy on the question of temple entry may be laid to rest once and for all. If this is not done there is a decided danger because, as Davar J. has already said in his judgment on page 539 in the case I have cited above, "a Parsee born must always be a Parsee, no matter what other religion he subsequently adopts and professes. He may be a Chistian Parsee or he may be any other Parsee according to the religion he professes but a Parsee he always must be." If this line of reasoning is accurate, which I submit it is, in that case at a future date complications are likely to arise. In considering the possibilities of such complications at a future date, one should not forget that the Act which is going to be passed is likely to do us service for a large number of years as the Act of 1865 has done. To take only one example, just in order to illustrate the point I have in mind, let us take the case of the delegates that are to be elected for the purpose of Parsee Matrimonial cause. Here all that Section 34 lays down is that the delegates appointed shall be 'Parsees.' Would that mean that Parsees not professing Zoroastrian religion would also be qualified to be so nominated at a centre where a large proportion of the Parsees have got over the religious convictions and do not object to it. Anyhow technically, as the section stands, there is nothing to prevent the Government from appointing delegates who are Parsee born, but either profess some other religion than the Zoroastrian religion or are say atheists i.e., do not even believe in God or religion. I trust that this one illustration will convince the promoters of the Act that it is imperative that we should from now and before it is too late for the generation to come to mend matters, specifically and boldly lay down our definition of a Parsee in whatever terms in which it may be acceptable to the largest proportion of the Parsee community. The other reason why I should like this definition to be specified in this Act is that a definition given in a decision is likely to be altered if a Court of equal jurisdiction does not want to follow it and lays down another which may not be suitable or acceptable to the community at large.

Desertion.

Under the Act, desertion is defined by Section I, among other things, as "persistent refusal to permit marital intercourse' and under section 32 (g) desertion for at least three years either by husband or wife is made a ground for divorce. I am afraid that this might lead to the practice of what is known in law as the most pernicious practice of "Collusive Divorce." At least that type of fraud would be made easy for those dishonestly inclined that way. What is there, for example, to prevent a husband and wife agreeing to divorce each other without any of the specific causes under setion 32 having operated, to decide one morning that one of them should file a suit against the other for divorce on the ground of desertion as defined above, the other consenting party remaining absent or pleading guilty to the charge? I do not know whether this aspect of the case has been carefully reviewed and considered by those responsible for the Act.

Registration Of Divorce.

The idea of registration of divorces is undoubtedly an excellent one. Among the sister communities like the Hindu and the Mahomedan unfortunately an organised system of registration of marriage is non-existent, with the result that frequently lengthy and expensive litigations take place. There have been cases with regard to Moslems in this city where registers in the charge of Kazis have been proved to be forged. In the case of our community we are fortunate not only in having a Register of Marriage since the year 1865 but we shall now have in addition a register of divorce under the present Act.

Matrimonial Court Delegates.

In the above matter I have already made a reference. There is one more point to which I should like to call attention of the promoters of the Act. This is in connection with section 25 where it is laid down that the office of the delegate shall be vacant under various circumstances enumerated there, one of them being conviction for an offence "under the Indian Penal Code or other law for the time being in force." This is too wide a reservation and may bring in the person who has been convicted of a simple offence such as, rash driving or going without a light in his motor-car or simple defamation in connection with his speech as a public man or writing as a journalist etc. I should therefore like to add the following words, viz. "involving moral turpitude" immediately after the sentence "or other law for the time being in force in this connection."

(To Be Continued.)

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

"Danger To Public Peace, Says Home Member

REASON FOR DECLARING IT UNLAWFUI.

SIMLA, August 14.

When the Legislative Assembly met to-day Sir Henry Craik laid on the table one of the longest answers given to a question when he explained in answer to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh the Government's decision regarding the Communist Party of India.

The Home Member said:—In view of the judicial findings of the Allahabad High Court in the Meerut Conspiracy Case and in view of other evidence available to the Government regarding this party, the Government were satisfied that the Communist Party of India is an association which has for its object interference with the administration of law and maintenance of law and order and constitutes a danger to the public peace. It has, therefore, been declared to be unlawful under the provisions of section 16 of Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908. It is not in the public interest to make any statement on the subject as to the names of office-bearers of the party and the number of members of the party.

DRAFT FLATFORM

Sir Henry Craik further pointed out that the Communist Party had laid down its draft platform of action that one of its objects is complete independence of India by violent overthrow of British rule and its methods are to include strikes, non-payment of taxes, and creation of armed insurrection among police and army.

A committee appointed by the U. S. A. Government defined the objects of the Communist International as one of converting the world into a union of socialist republics by violent revolution.

ALLOWANCES TO STATE PRISONERS.

Sir Henry Craik laid on the table a statement showing allowances sanctioned for 73 State prisoners detained under Regulation Three of 1818 and for their families. The statement shows that the highest allowance is paid to the family of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose who are paid Rs. 1 500 per mensem while the next highest is the allowance of Rs. 500 to the family of Dr. Khan Sahib plus additional Rs. 200 per mensem during the period that his son and daughter, by his English wife, are residing in England for education. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan gets a monthly allowance of Rs. 200.

The highest personal allowance is paid to Sardar Abdul Rahman Khan being Rs. 600 per mensem, while the ex-Maharaja of Nabha's name appears in the list with an allowance of Rs. 10,000 a month which, however, is paid by the Nabha State.

"MAINTAIN SOLIDARITY"

Conference-League Manifesto To Voters

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

A Joint manifesto issued to-day by the Working Commitee of All-India Muslim Conference and the Council of the All-India Muslim League, says:

"In the past the Muslim community has suffered owing to disunion and lack of co-ordinated and concerted action. It is, therefore, essential that the greatest measure of solidarity that has fortunately been reached in recent years in formulating and preserving the Muslim demands must be maintained. In order to take the fullest advantage of the forthcoming Reforms the earliest steps should be taken to provide means to exert our full strength and influence in the affairs of our country.

THE AWARD AND "W. P."

On the one hand, the Hindu Mahasabha is bent upon destroying the Communal Award and is leaving no stone unturned to attain that object. On the other hand, the Congress in order to enlist the sympathy of the Muslim community professes neither to accept nor reject the Communal Award. Yet it is trying to destroy it by having the White Paper rejected in toto as it claims that with the rejection of the White Paper the Communal Award must automatically lapse

WHOM TO VOTE

Muslim electorates should vote only for such candidates as subscribe to the principles and policy of the All-India Muslim Conference or All-India Muslim League and have won the community's confidence by consistently supporting in the past the principles and policy mentioned above including, in particular,

(A) Communal Award and separate electorates,

(B) Safeguards demanded by Muslims in the Constitution,

(C) Adequate representation of Muslims in all the services by special reservation for them.

Each candidate should sign the pledge given below.

Any candidate who signs the pledge should be supported in preference to any candidate who has not so signed whether set up by any other organisation or not. For maintaining our solidarity in its highest degree it is essential that the Muslim public should strongly oppose any candidate who does not comply with the conditions mentioned above We appeal to the Muslim voters throughout India to send to the legislature only such representatives as would comply with the above conditions."

THE PLEDGE.

The pledge is as follows:—

"I do hereby pledge myself to (A) Accept the creed, aims and objects of the All-India Muslim Conference and All-India Muslim League,

(B) Stand by the Communal Award including separate electorates as well as safeguards demanded by the Muslim community and adebuate reservation of Muslim proportions in the Services,

(C) Vote with the majority of the elected Muslim members in the Legislatures in all matters affecting the interests of the Muslim community, and

(D) Work for modifications and improvement of the proposed Constitution with a view to securing responsible Government suitable for India."—A. P.

Berar Leaders Invited To Calcutta

AMRAOTI, Aug. 13.

It is reliably understood that the following leaders from Berar will be invited by Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney to attend the Conference at Calcutta on the 17th and 18th instant:—

Mr. Veer Vamanrao Joshi; Mr. Bamangaokar, Dr. Patwardhan, Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, Pandit Knade Shastri, Mr. Rambhao Kanitkar, Mr. T. S. Bapat and Mr. Annasaheb Jatkar.

This does not mean that all of them will attend the Conference.

Mr. M. S.A ney who is coming here to-morrow after Gandhiji breaks his fast will try to sound how far he shall be able to get support for his party from the Berar Congressmen.—United Press.

(Continued from column 7)

since this session, was the most impressive.

He was the recepient of many congratulations after the House was adjourned, and many a member remarked "Bakhale carried the day."

NO SELECT COMMITTEE.

Replying to the question of Mr. Kamat, the Home Member replied that Government did not intend to send the Bill to a Select Committee.

The session adjourned till to-morrow.

"Vindictive Piece Of Legislation"

TRADE CONCILIATION BILL INTRODUCED

Bakhle Terms It As A Hideous Anthropoid

Introducing the Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill in the Legislative Council on Tuesday, Mr. Bell, the Home Member, outlined the course of events that led to its introduction.

Mr. Bakhale opposing the Bill termed it as a "hideous anthropoid." The penalties clause of the Bill, he said, was copied from Indo-China, brushing aside similar legislation in all civilized countries. He characterised it as a vindictive piece of legislation to crush Communists and preparing the path, not for the well-being of the Working Classes, but for the tyranny of employers.

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, Aug. 14.

Question time in the Council to-day, threatened to become as dull as ever, when Rao Saheb Kulkarni relieved the House of the monotonous strain by supplementary questions regarding the use of Dharamsalas by Government officials at the Shinganapur fair.

The Hon'ble Minister of Local Self-Government said that Government officers were public men, and they occupied the Dharamsalas, when on duty to attend to pilgrims.

There were peals of laughter in the House, when answering an inquiry from the President, as to what the question was about, Rao Saheb replied that he was asking about the use by Government officials of Dharamsalas, which the Rao Saheb further explained as "public houses."

The apparent rage of the Rao Saheb who vehemently suggested that officers should comfortably accommodate themselves under shades of trees cooled down at the President's remark that he presumed there were trees with enough shades to shelter the pilgrims.

MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS AMENDING BILL.

When after interpellations, the thread of discussion on the Bill amending the Bombay Municipal Local Boards and Municipal Borough Acts was resumed, Mr. Rajadhyaksha clarified some of the misconceptions regarding the Bill before the House.

Rao Bahadur Bole in an amusing speech said that Mr. Winterbotham, had, by now made confusion worst counfounded. He thought that the Hon'ble Member was frightened at words like Octroi Tax, Petrol Duty and the like. (Laughter).

Ex-Education Minister Sir Rafiuddin who was at his feet next praised the wonderful tenacity of Mr. Winterbotham, which the speaker said, was worth imitating.

Diwan Bahadur Dongarsingh and Syed Miranmahmed Shah supported the measure, while Mr. Mitha stood by Mr. Winterbotham.

BILL PASSED.

Winding up the debate, the Hon'ble Minister Sir Shahanawaz Bhutto said that he had no remedies for complaints which were imaginary. Perhaps, the Minister from Sind now forgot the fact that before the House had assembled, it was he who had asked Mr. Winterbotham directly, if the latter was satisfied or not. The Bill however passed its first reading by an overwhelming majority.

TRADE CONCILIATION BILL.

The second and third readings of the Bill amending Bombay Municipal Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs acts were passed without much discussion.

Amendments tabled on this Bill by Advocate Surve and Rao Saheb Kulkarni did not find favour with the House.

It was three quarters of an hour before tea-time when the Home Member Mr. R. D. Bell rose to present the very much discussed Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill. In his 45 minutes speech, the Home Member outlined the course of events that necessitated the initiation of a Bill of the kind.

He referred to the heavy losses suffered by the city of Bombay in trade, in consequence of strikes and labour disputes. Mr. Bell laid before the House informative facts and figures and closed with an impassioned appeal to the House to support the measure, which he characterised, as an attempt on the part of the Government to provide a machinery to decide amicably by settlement disputes between the employers and the employees.

The Home Member was given an ovation, when at five minutes past tea-time, he had finished and the House rose for tea.

When the House reassembled after tea, the President clarified the vital issues of the Bill, analysed the various amendments received and asked the House to decide for itself the way it should proceed.

KAMAT WANTS LIGHT.

Mr. Kamat wanted to know if the amendment standing in the name of the Home Member himself was either one of principle or one of convenience. It was settled at last that this particular amendment should be considered and discussed at the first reading of the Bill.

Mr. Saklatwala who showered his wrath on those he called "professional agitators" among the working classes gave wholehearted support to measure.

BAKHALE'S BOLD STAND

All eyes were on Mr R. R. Bakhale, when this champion of the working classes sprang to his feet to defend the cause of labour. He most regretfully, as he put it, rose to oppose the measure. The amendment of the Home Member changing the very nature of the Bill from a compulsory to permissive one knocked, in his opinion, the very bottom out of the Bill.

He had accepted the first draft of the Bill, but possibly compelled by some course of action Government were required to change the nature of the measure. He was, from long time past, calling for some machinery to settle trade disputes. What has he got now by this Bill? When he clamoured for bread made of clean flour, he has got one of flour mixed with stone.

HIDEOUS ANTHROPOID

Mr. Bakhale very lucidly traced the history, till the Bill was fixed in the present form. He could not avoid the temptation of comparing the attitude of the Bombay Government in changing fronts often, with ladies of Paris changing their fashions every day.

The speaker quoted the Rt. Hon. Srisivas Sastri that Government had in this Bill created an anthropoid of a hideous nature, and not a divine diety.

The speaker later on enumerated the breach of various solemn announcements and promises made on the floor of the very House by the employers and Government.

Mr. Bakhale's speech, inspired as it was by what appeared to be righteous indignation was heard with rapt attention by the House.

The ringing voice of the Labour leader sought to change the hearts of the honourable members, officials and non-officials alike, and no one could afford to view the speech lightly.

VINDICTIVE LEGISLATION

The Bill, Mr. Bakhale declared, not a little to the amusement of the House, was the child of a father whose derangement of mental equilibrium was responsible for the child's queer nature and ricketty health.

The Chief Secretary and the Legal Remembrancer had acted as mid-wives, and Mr. Jennings had been called upon to play the God Father and adopt the child. (Laughter).

Considering the measure in its various aspects and clauses, the speaker condemned it unreservedly.

Answering the contention of the Home Member that the permissive nature of the Bill made it a matter of good-will, Mr. Bakhale said he thought it quite otherwise. The heavy penalties clause of the Bill, said Mr. Bakhale, was copied from French Indo-China, brushing aside for the matter of that, all civilized countries like Great Britain and others.

Mr. Bakhale called the Bill a vindictive piece of legislation calculated to crush the Communists and preparing the path not for the well being of the working class, but for the tyranny of the employers.

Mr. Bakhale was on his feet for one hour and a quarter, and his oration, the first of its kind

(Continued in Col. 5)

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DACOITS BATTLE WITH MERCHANTS

Decamp With Booty After Shooting One Dead

DACCA, Aug. 13

The report has just reached here of a thrilling encounter between a party of cloth-dealers and a gang of dacoits near Murapara, a suburb of Dacca, last night, resulting in the death of one member of the former party due to gun-shot wound.

The dacoits decamped after looting a considerable portion of money which was being carried by the merchants.—United Press.

JUDGMENT IN COMMUNAL RIOT CASE

PATNA, Aug. 13

Raj Bahadur S P Chatterjee, the Sessions Judge Patna, delivered judgment to-day in the Belouhri Communal Riot Case where in there were 26 Hindus as accused.

The learned judge sentenced three of them to transportation for life and acquitted four of them and referred the case of other 19 accused to the High Court disagreeing with jury's verdict of "guilty" of having committed murders under section 149 read with 302.—United Press.

FREE FIGHT BETWEEN POLICEMEN

KARACHI, Aug. 13.

Garden Quarter this evening was a scene of free fight between two parties of Policemen with their uniforms on.

It appears that three Punjabi Policemen who had long standing grudge against a Pathan Policeman, took him by surprise and inflicted some severe injuries upon him which necessitated his removal to the Civil Hospital.—United Press.

RS. 12 LACS SUIT AGAINST KARACHI MUNICIPALITY

KARACHI, Aug. 13.

Seth Khemchand of Malir has filed a suit against the Karachi Municipality claiming 12 lacs of rupees.

The claimant who fields are situated at Malir, the garden of Karachi, alleges that as the Municipal authorities have dug wells near his fields for the city water supply, his lands have become barren.—United Press.

VOLTAIRE'S GENIUS

(Continued from page 8).

Such was Voltaire. He believed in the religion of humanity, of good and generous deeds. He was not the greatest poet nor the greatest dramatist of his time but he was, surely, the greatest man of his time, the greatest friend of freedom and the deadliest foe of superstition. He did more to break the fetters that were put around the mind and body of persons by the priests and the kings than any other sons of men of his day.

His Triumphant Home-Coming

After twenty-seven years' exile he returned to Paris. His journey was a triumphant march. He was given a reception which even a great monarch could envy. The Academy came to meet him—a compliment that had never been paid to royalty. People went Voltaire mad. At the theatre his great tragedy of "Irene" was performed. A great laurel was put on his head and he was covered with flowers. Among the literary men of the world he stood first.

Now he was an old man of eighty-four. Towards the end of May, 1778 it was whispered in Paris that that veritable intellectual giant of the 18th century was dying. This whisper gladdened the hearts of those who hated him, especially the priests. On May 30th 1778, the great man gave up his ghost amidst universal mourning.

Before I close this short penpicture of this great man let me tell my reader what, Goethe, the great German poet, said of him: "If you wish depth, genius, imagination, taste, reason, sensibility, philosophy, elevation, originality, mature, intellect, fancy, rectitude, facility, precision, art, abundance, fertility, warmth, magic, charm, grace, force, an eagle sweep of vision, vast understanding, eloquence, brilliancy, gaiety, pathos, sublimity and universality, perfection indeed, behold Voltaire."

S. B. Sardar Sant Singh Deputy Superintendent of Police, Moga, by a very clever ruse arrested a gang of counterfeiters at village Dallewala, Faridkot State recently.

GOVERNOR OPENS SHOLAPUR M.R.A. HOSPITAL

Deplores Lack Of Adequate Medical Relief In Presidency, Due To Financial Stringency

(From A Correspondent).
SHOLAPUR, August 14.

The Sholapur Medical Relief Association has opened a Charitable Dispensary about one year and a half ago, but as the Association found that the needs of the Harijans and the poor were not being sufficiently met, in point of medical help, it decided to build a Charitable Hospital at the cost of Rs. 25,000 including its equipments.

The Sholapur Municipality donated Rs. 5,000 and the N. M. Wadia Charities Trust have now donated a handsome sum of Rs. 10,000 on condition that the Hospital be named after the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E. Other donors have also come forward and have donated Rs. 5,000 for construction and Rs. 2,000 for the equipment so far. Many more donations are expected.

The foundation ceremony of this hospital building was performed by Rev. Andrews on 8th November, 1933, and the opening ceremony was performed this evening by H. E. the Governor of Bombay, who was accompanied by Lady Brabourne.

The Collector of Sholapur first introduced to their Excellencies Mr. B. V. Sathe, President of the Association and Dr. Vaishampayan, M.L.C. and a prominent worker.

Mr. Sathe then introduced their Excellencies the members of the Executive Committee, viz: Vice-President Rao Bahadur N. C. Limaye, Secretaries: Mr. K. G. Ranade, Dr. Shete, Dr. Apte; Treasurer, Dr. Kale; Members: Dr. Adhyapak, Dr. Telang, Dr. Moholkar, Dr. Chidgupkar and Dr. Miss Kaplieshwarkar.

HISTORY OF ASSN., DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL.

Dr. Vaishampayan then addressed the gathering and traced the history of the Sholapur Medical Relief Association and also of the dispensary and the hospital started by it. Proceeding he said:—

"In this hospital we have accommodation for 24 beds. An outdoor dispensary will be attached to it. Complete equipment for surgical and maternity cases will be provided. In this connection, I should like to refer to the two eminent Surgeons of Bombay—Doctors Tilak and Kaikini, F.R.C.S. who have volunteered their services to this hospital. The Association is deeply indebted to them.

"I would also like to make a reference to all those persons of this city and outside who have been taking keen interest in our activities. The medical practitioners of this place who have been doing honorary work in the dispensary at a considerable loss to themselves, have been the principal support of this Association. The Association is thankful to them. Our donors are equally to be thanked as they have placed us under deep obligations. Had it not been for their financial aid, we would not have met here to perform this function at all.

"I should like to make an earnest appeal, at this stage, to the Local Bodies, such as the City Municipality, District Local Board and Charity Trusts to have a sympathetic feeling toward this Association and make munificent grants to enable us to extend our activities."

His Excellency then declared the Hospital open. Their Excellencies inspected the interior. A photo was then taken and a few donors were introduced to their Excellencies.

His Excellency then, in the course of his speech said:—

"In Sholapur, in particular, the Civil Hospital is an exceedingly well-equipped one, and the standard of medical relief provided is high. With due consideration for the claims of other districts and of the City of Bombay, it is impossible for Government to do more at present; and if progress, therefore, is to be made, it must be done by voluntary effort.

"I am very glad, therefore, that your Association has come forward to help, and it is a matter of particular satisfaction that you have chosen for your work an area in the poorer quarter of the town, inhabited largely by members of the Depressed Classes. This hospital will supply a very real need, and will certainly make a material contribution to the relief of sickness among people who are in need of all the help which can be given to them.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

"I congratulate you upon your enterprise and your confidence in the generosity of your fellow-citizens, which has induced you to start work before the necessary funds have been collected, but I hope that you will not relax your efforts to set your finances completely in order as early as possible. As head of the Government of Bombay I can speak from experience of the serious effect which financial difficulties have upon the provision of adequate medical relief, and though I congratulate you on the enthusiasm you have displayed in starting this work so early, I hope you will not let this enthusiasm run away with you and induce you to undertake commitments which you will find difficulty in meeting, and which cannot but prove a serious hindrance to the work you are doing.

"I join with you, Sir, in your expression of appreciation of the public spirit of Doctors Tilak and Kaikini, who have volunteered their services to this hospital; and also to the local medical practitioners, who have been doing honorary work in the Association's Dispensary up to now.

Mr. Nanasahib Sathe then thanked their Excellencies in suitable words and the function was over.

GOVERNOR AT SHOLAPUR

(From Our Correspondent)
SHOLAPUR, Aug. 14

Lord Brabourne visited to-day Deogaon village three miles from Sholapur and opened a new primary school built there by the District Local Board.

The Governor then left for Kumbhari village, seven miles on the Sholapur-Akalkot road, where the Sholapur Village Improvement Committee has long concentrated its village uplift work.

On arrival at Kumbhari, the Governor inspected the demonstration shed of the Village Committee, wherein the best seed and agricultural implements and village home handy crafts were exhibited. He also inspected land development court and poultry section. Next, he inspected scouts.

Lady Brabourne visited Dhanrajgirji Hospital and inspected all departments of the hospital.

FASTING TO SAVE THE COW

Move To Save Pt. R. Sharma's Life

SHREE MANGROL HINDU MAHAJAN, BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Mangrol Hindu Mahajan Conference Standing Committee was held on Friday, August 10 and on Sunday, Aug. 12 to consider the question of "fast unto death" of Pandit Ram chandra Sharma Vir.

The following resolutions were passed:—

The Bombay Hindu Mahajan Committee of Mangrol offers its humble respects to the Panditji for his great and disinterested sacrifice for the holy cow and prays that Panditji be long spared to be of service to the Hindu religion and Hindu community.

The Committee fixes August 19 (Sunday) as the day of fast and prayer for Panditji, and requests Hindus of Kathiawad and Gujarat in general and Mangrol residents wherever they be residing, in particular to observe the day as a fast and prayer day for the long life of Panditji.

URGENT MEETING OF COMMITTEE.

"The Committee resolves to convene the emergency meeting of the Committee on the said day of fast and prayer at the place where Panditji is fasting to discuss immediate ways and means to get rescinded the order of the Mangrol Darbar and with that view in mind desires the Secretaries to invite all important sections of the Hindu community in Mangrol to be present in the said meeting, so that practical steps be immediately decided upon."

"This Committee resolves to request the Darbar Saheb of Mangrol to rescind the order or to suspend the order for six months and the Panditji to stop or suspend his fast during the said period if the State so orders the suspension."

PROTEST AGAINST BANISHMENT.

The Committee enters its emphatic protest against the reported high-handed and the discourteous action of the Mangrol State of banishing Pandit Ramchandra Sharma from Mangrol. The Committee feels that the State ought to have treated this respected preacher of the Hindu community of Mangrol with consideration that Hindu community deserved at the hands of the State and hopes that Mangrol Darbar would undo this wrong done to the Hindu community of Mangrol.

CZECH TOURISTS IN CALCUTTA

Will Arrive In Bombay To-morrow

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

Six young Czechoslovakians, all belonging to Prague Sports Club who motored from Prague to India arrived at Calcutta during the week-end after visiting ten countries in all.

The object of their tour is to study habits and customs of various people of foreign countries and acquire first-hand knowledge of their existing social and economical conditions.

The party left last night for Bombay, when they will proceed by steamer to Venice, from where they will motor to Prague.—United Press.

MOTOR CYCLIST DENIES BLAME

Sequel To Accident To Don Gonzalo

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
VIENNA, Aug. 13

The motorcyclist involved in the collision with a car which resulted in the death of Don Gonzalo was Baron Richard von Niemann. He denies all blame and says he was accused of being drunk so he remounted, drove off to a doctor and got a statement that he was quite sober and had not touched spirits the whole day.

He says Princess Beatrice's car was travelling at 40 or 50 miles an hour, and he was knocked off his cycle though nothing serious happened.

Princess Beatrice, another lady, an Austrian detective and the chauffeur were standing on the road while Don Gonzalo was sitting quietly in the car.

RESULT OF GOVT. DIPLOMA EXAM.

Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute

The following 80 students of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute have passed the Government Diploma in Accountancy Examination held in April 1934, and of these four students were able to secure distinction:—

1. V K Krishnan (Distinction); 2. K Nagaswami (Distinction); 3. C K Nair (Distinction); 4. M D Telang (Distinction); 5. S Sami Rao, B A; 6. H M Panthaky, B A; 7. M Thomas, B A; 8. S Nagaratnam, B A; 9. M Subba Rao, B A; 10. Y Subramaiam, B A; 11. Kerala Varma, M A (Hons:); 12. M T Mirchandani, B Sc.; 13. K Bhattacharya, B Sc.; 14. R C Roy Burman, B Sc; 15. Mahmud Ali, B Com; 16. S N Ghosh, M Sc.; 17. H K Bandopadhya, B A; 18. S C Choudhury, B A; 19. A K Mukopadhya; 20. G R Bal; 21. N J Mistry; 22. D Jacob Daniel; 23. D Y Aras; 24. R M Shah; 25. B N Alur; 26. R R Naoroji, 27. C V Parekh; 28. P F Bhesania; 29. L A Meisheri; 30. V M Shah; 31. K N Deshmukh; 32. V S Shetti 33. N B Dhume; 34. F L D'Costa; 35. P G Bhagat; 36. C B Desai; 37. C. Subbarayadu; 38. K N Subramaniam; 39. P S Parasuraman; 40. S R Tamhane; 41. P P Krishna Iyer; 42. G M Sundaram; 43. P K Venkitachala Iyer; 44. G C Pradhan; 45. R Narayana Iyer; 46. C G Krishnswamy; 47. D J Jessawalla; 48. K V Chakradeo; 49. B Venkiteswaralu; 50. R P Sawker 51. M N Gandhi; 52. S S Marjara; 53. V B Karmarkar; 54. G M Bhat; 55. V K Bhatt; 56. A N Chakravarty; 57. M C Chudawalla 58. H J Dastur; 59. B D Desai; 60. M J Desai; 61. M G Digamber; 62. M D Dubash; 63. M J Gadre; 64. D S Gaitonde; 65. D N Kanga; 66. G S Kewrlamoney; 67. B Krishnamurthy Rao; 68. N V Rangaswami; 69. T R Rangaswamy Iyengar; 70. V Krishnamurthy; 71 N S Krishnan; 72. G S Panthaky 73. N S Parikh; 74. M G Patel; 75. F H Rabadi; 76. C K Ramanath; 77. D A Risbud; 78. R S Dandekar; 79. G N Shambag; 80. A M Wagh.

JHABUA STATE COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

The Durbar Secretary Jhabua wires: His Highness the Rajasaheb of Jhabua has constituted a Council of Administration for Jhabua State as follows: Sardar Framroze Burjorji Garda, Vice-President; Pandit Lekharam Engirish, LL.B., Judicial Member, Munshi Ramcharan Lall, Revenue Member; Sardar Sunder Singh, Home Member; Thakur Dipsinghji, Additional Member. The inauguration ceremony will be held on the 15th inst. by His Highness.—A P

The Women's Earthquake Relief Committee, Lahore has sent its last instalment of Rs. 840-3-3 to Babu Rajendra Prasad's Central Relief Committee Patna.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON PRICES DECLINE BY 13 POINTS

Absence Of Speculative Activity

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY BUT SILVER STEADY

Wheat Steady But Linseed Easy

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

On Tuesday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates ruled with minor fluctuations.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET QUIET

The New York cotton market was generally quiet and less active in the absence of speculative activity. Price movements were therefore small and uninteresting.

LONDON GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY

Loondon gold was slightly easy but silver improved a little.

CHICAGO WHEAT STEADIER

Liverpool wheat was quiet but Chicago wheat ruled steadier on commission houses buying.

TIN STEADY BUT LINSEED EASY

Tin was steady. Rubber and Jute remained unchanged. Linseed was easy

VERY LITTLE ACTIVITYV IN GILT EDGEDS

The London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady without any important enquiry. Giltedged securities showed very little activity.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Aug. 14

Previous closing	13.60
To-day's opening	13.50
Difference	—.10
To-day's closing	13.47
Difference	—.13

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 222-8
April-May	Rs. 229-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, Aug 14

Previous closing	7.00
To-day's opening	6.93
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	6.92
Difference	—.08

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 14

The market was quiet and less active in the absence of any speculative activity and prices in consequence gave way under foreign selling and liquidation influenced by slightly bearish weather reports but the strength of grains served to hold back any important decline with the result that price movements were small and uninteresting.

Trading in December commenced at 13.50 i.e. 10 points lower than the previous closing. The market eased under foreign selling and liquidation owing to unfavourable Liverpool advices but subsequently prices partially rallied on commission houses and local buying with the price gradually coming up to 13.56. Thereafter fluctuations became rather narrow and of less importance.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.47 with a decline of 13 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 14

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (13.46/13.44) 13.39/13.36
December (13.64/13.61) 13.52/13.49
January (13.67/13.66) 13.57/13.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 14

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.99) 6.91
American December (6.97) 6.89
Egyptian October (8.50) 8.39
Egyptian November (8.53) 8.42

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug 14
10-0 p.m.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery fluctuated between Rs. 230-4 and Rs. 230-12 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 230-10 with New York futures 4 points down.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Aug 14

Central India	736 bales.
Barsi-Nogger	262 bales.
Berar	408 bales.
Central Provinces	105 bales.
Dhollera	34 bales.
Sind-Punjab	640 bales.
Broach	208 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	444 bales.
Western-Northerns	459 bales.
Persians	155 bales.
Total cotton	3,251 bales.
Wheat	5,283 cwts.
Linseed	16,706 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	439 cwts.
Gingellyseed	794 cwts.
Poppyseed	19 cwts.
Groundnuts	6,894 cwts.
Castorseed	2,428 cwts.
Rice	924 cwts.
Cottonseed	6 cwts.
Mowraseed	90 cwts.
Gram	854 cwts.
Joowar	506 cwts.
Barley	20 cwts.
Bajree	789 cwts.
Coal	552 tons.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Aug 14

Previous closing	5.11 1/8
To-day's opening	5.11 3/8
To-day's closing	5.09 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug 14

Previous closing	5.10 7/16
To-day's opening	5.10 1/2
To-day's closing	5.10 1/8
Difference	—.00 5/16

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 14

Previous closing	76.34
To-day's opening	76.34
To-day's closing	76.28
Difference	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 14

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.10-1/2 and then fell to 5.10-3/8 but subsequently the rate became steady and orse to 5.10-5/8.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.10 1/8.

The franc opened at 76.34 but later eased to 76.28 Movements thereafter being less important and uninteresting.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 76.28.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 14

The market was steady

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	21 9/16d.	21 5/8d.
Forward	21 1/2d.	21 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 14

Gold (£6-18-3) £6-18-2 1/2

BULLION

London, Aug 14

Influx £56,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (21 9/16d) 21 5/8d
Gold per ounce (£6-18-3) £6-18-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug 14

3 months (13/16 to 13/16 p.c.) 13/16 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/8 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug 14
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay	(5.75) 5.74 1/2
New York on Bombay	(38.50) 38.50
Berlin on Bombay	(0.95 1/4) 0.95 1/4
London on Milan	(58.65) 58.65
London on Shanghai	1-4 3/4) 1-4 3/4
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug 14

Silver opened steady at Rs. 59/9, 59/10, and 59/12. Prices declined on good speculative selling and some profit taking but on better advices from London, the market advanced on speculators buying and covering and closed steady at Rs. 59/11, 59/12 and 59/14.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/7/3, 34/7/6 and 34/8. Prices eased on local and banks selling owing less favourable foreign advices and closed steady at Rs. 34/6/3, 34/6/6 and 34/7

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 13

September	1-03 3/4—1/4c
December	1-06 3/4—1/4c
May	1-10 1/8—1/8c

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 14

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 70-1/2 and December at 73-3/4. Trading was quiet owing to the lack of enquiry and less favourable advices from abroad. There were hardly any important transactions.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 14

Chicago wheat opened steadier with September at 1.04-1/4, December at 1.07-1/2 and at May 1.10-5/8. Prices improved on commission houses and foreign buying influenced by bullish weather reports.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug 14

Chicago oats opened steady with December at 51-1/2 and May at 54-3/8. The market was fairly active on good speculative and foreign buying.

Chicago rye was unquoted

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 14

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£228 3/4 buyers £229 sellers) £230 5/8 buyers £230 3/4 sellers. Irregular.

Lead (£10 15/16 buyers £11 sellers) £10 15/16 buyers £11 sellers. Quiet.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 3/4 to £32) £32 to £32 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2

JUTE

Crop July-Aug-Sept (£14 3/4) £14 3/4 value.
Dundee August (£17) unquoted.
Lightening August (£16) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/2) 7 1/2 paid and value
Oct-Dec (7 5/8) 7 5/8 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept (£12 7/8) £12 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept (£12 1/2) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept (£11 1/2) £11 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Sept. (10) 9 15/16 sellers

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 14

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Aug-Feb
Selling T T 1/6 March/J[illegible]e
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 July-Dec 35.
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 August-Feb
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 264
Banks selling T T 78 7/8
Banks buying T T 260
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 570
Banks buying D D 580
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 7/6
Banks buying T T 78 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 103 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 93 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.10 3/4 13th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 5/8 14th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 14th inst.
Java/London 7.37 13th inst.
London/Paris 76.34 13th inst.
London/Belgium 21.42 13th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.40 13th inst.
London/Italy 58.65 13th inst.
London/Berlin 12.85 13th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 13th inst.
London/New York 5.10 7/16 13th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.42 13th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-18-1 1/2 11th inst. £6-18-3 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 9/16 11th inst. 21 9/16 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 7/16 11th 11th inst. 13/16 p.c. 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 p.c. inst. 21 1/2 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready
London Discounts 3 mos 13/16 p.c. 11th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 13th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Firm.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Aug 13

December	1-83—03
September	1-76—02
March	1-85—04
May	1-91—02

SUSTAINED STRENGTH IN GOLD MINING SHARES

COCOA AND SHELLAC EASIER ON HEAVY LIQUIDATION

Wall Street Narrowly Irregular

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 14

On the Stock Exchange, the outstanding feature has been the sustained strength and activity in gold minings, the advance in certain Kaffirs being substantial. Otherwise apart from further interest in leading industrials, business was comparatively quiet.

Commodities were generally quieter. Cocoa and Shellac were both easier owing to heavy liquidation. Tin was quiet but yesterday's advance was well held.

Wall Street opened narrowly irregular.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 14

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 14
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets generally were quiet but the undertone was favourable. Giltedged securities were inactive. Mining shares were strong and active. Industrials in general showed a desire to sell after renewed activity.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 7/8) £80 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105 1/8) £105
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/8) £111
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 1/2) £104 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 1/8) £114 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 9 3/4) dol 9 3/4
International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/4) dol 5 1/4
Musical Industries (26-4 1/2) 27-3
Princhin Johnson (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Defd (36-6) 36-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-9) 9-3
Woolsworth New Ord (103-0) 104-0
Swedish Match (7-0) 7-0
Dunlop Rubber (47-6) 48-6
University Ordinary (20-1 1/2) 20-1 1/2
Ford Motors (32-3) 32-9
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/4) £6 1/4
British American Tobacco (122-6) 122-6
Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (128-6) 128-10 1/2
P and O S N Co. Defd (16-1 1/2) 16-1 1/2
Distillers (89-3) 89-6
Bredrurd Dyers (12-6) 12-3
British Celonese (10-9) 11-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-9) 66-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-7 1/2) 47-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-0) 9-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-6) 10-6
Inter Nickels (24 5/8) 24 5/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 14.

The local silver market was quiet but steady to-day. Shanghai advices were quiet and there was scattered buying and selling. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and it is now believed that American Government will not take further steps in the near future. Professional operators are inclined to secure profits. The gold market was fairly steady with a limited business:—

Ready silver	59	7	0
September settlement	59	8	0
October settlement	59	8	6
Ready gold	34	7	3
September settlement	34	7	6
October settlement	34	8	0

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Aug 14

Linseed September	7	1	5
Linseed May	6	12	6
Wheat September	4	2	6
Wheat January	4	8	0
Wheat May	4	7	9

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Aug 14

Java ready	13	14	0
S S Arabia	4	0	3
S S Himalaya	4	0	9
S S Nawab	4	1	6
S S Ranee	4	0	6
S S Noormahal	4	0	6
July shipment	4	0	3
A/S Shipment	4	0	6
O/D Shipment	4	0	9

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug 13

August	14.66—31
September	14.67—30
December	14.80—35

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 13

October	70 3/8—3d.
December	73 1/2—3 1/8d
March	75 1/2—4 1/4d

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug 14
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 5/8) £80 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/2) £93 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£101) £101
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£112 5/8) £112 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108 1/8) £108 1/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (26-10 1/2) 26-10- 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon (43-9) 43-9
Donaro Tea (57-9) 57-9

JUTES SHARES

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-9) 25-9
Gula Kelampong (26-9) 26-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (37-9) 37-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (63-9) 63-9
Burma Corporation (13-4 1/2) 13-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (16 3/4) 17 1/8
East Rand Proprietary (52-9) 53-4 1/2
Rand Mines (142-6) 142-6

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (33-10 1/2) 33-10 1/2
Anglo Persian (46-3) 45-7 1/2
Burma Oil (76-0) 76-0
Mexican Eagle (7-9) 7-9
Shell Transport (46-3) 46-3
Royal Dutch (£20 1/2) £20 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 14

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 29 1/4) dol 30 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 12 3/4) dol 13 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 33) dol 34 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 78) unquoted

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 14th day of August 1934.

Broach Fully Good Quality

(B. T.) Apl-May 1934-35	Vaidas July-Aug 1934
10-30 Rs. 231/8	227/8
12-30 Rs. 230/8	226/8
2-30 Rs. 230	226
4-30 Rs. 230/4	226/4

April-May	July-Aug
Highest 231/8	227/8
Lowest 229/8	225/8

READY RATES

Superfine 232
Fine 229
Fully Good 227
Good 225

Tenders for July Vaida for 400 bales were issued to-day and survey held on 160 bales.

JUTE SHARES SLIGHTLY EASIER

Limited Business In Coals

CALCUTTA, Aug 14

Jute shares ruled slightly easier due to profit taking and easier hessian market. In coals there was only limited business at quotation rate. Teas were steady and moderate turnover took place. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 89/5 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 99/12 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1943 106/1; 5 per cent loan 1945-55 117/2; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 108/11; 5 1/2 per cent loan 9938/40 109/11.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1435; Imperial Conty 355.

Railways: Howrah Amta 90 small lot; Dehri Rohtas Light 12/6; Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light 133.

Cottons: Dunbar ord 130; Kesoram 3/15; New Victoria pref 4/14 small lot.

Coals: Amalgamated 19/12; Bengal Giridih 2/6; Bhalgora 2/10; Durra Dhemo 5/12; Burrakur 13/9; Kundulpoor 4/6; New Manbhoom 35/4 small lot; North Damuda 3/15; South Karanpura 4/10.

Jutes: Alliance 337; Anglo India 387; Auckland 224; Bally 181 small lot; Barnagore 159; Birla pref 109/8; Budge Budge 332; Cheviot 221 small lot; Clive 31; Dalhousie pref 140 small lot; Fort William 281; Gourepore ord 565 small lot; Hooghly ordy 62/8; Howrah 53/10; India 316/8 small lot; Kamarhatty 557; Lawrence 495 small lot; National 24/4 small lot; Naihati 427/8; New Central 371 small lot; Northbrook 48/10; Nuddea 34/14; Union 454 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Aerating Gas 73/8; Tavoy Tin 4/2; Agra Elec 103 small lots; Bengal Telephone pref 14/14; Burn and Co ordy 216/8 ex div; Indian Iron and Steel 6/5; Hooghly Flour 12/8; B I Corporation ord 139 small lot; Midnapore Zemindary 68; India General Navigation ordy 100.

Sugar Shares: Carew and Co 20/4; Cawnpore ord 31/12; Cawnpore pref 152/8; New Savan 13/8.

Teas: Bishnauth 33/12; Gungaram 303 Hasiamara 46; Kornafuli 98; Patrakola ord 1040; Serugaon 11/12; Tezpore pref 11/14; Talakh 116/8.

Rubber shares: Allenby 2 point 08 cts; Kempas 3 point 55 cts; Sepang Valley 4 point 15 cts; Sungei Ramal 2 point 12-1/2 cts.—A. P.

ARMY BILL IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1.)

the pace of Indianisation of the army in India as very slow and opposed the Bill.

Sardar Harbans Singh spoke at length describing what he termed the "inferior" status of Indian officers who, even though senior in rank, would not be entitled to sit on the court martial of European officers. Indians, being a sentimental people, would feel offended at such treatment. He suggested that the best solution was to postpone the measure till the question of new reforms was settled.

HAMPERING PROGRESS.

Mr. Bhupat Singh also joined in the protest against the Bill as it would reduce Indians to an inferior status.

Sir Abdur Rahim spoke for three quarters of an hour. He complimented Lt.-Colonel Lumby on the conciliatory spirit shown in the Select Committee and on the eloquent speech in the House, but the fact remained that Indian Commissioned Officers, even if duly qualified, would not be able to command mixed formations which would include British officers. This meant that Indian officers would feel their progress hampered in higher commands and would not be able to look forward to such chances of command.

WANTED ASSURANCE

Lt Col Lumby had tried to draw a red herring across their path by talking against the superiority and inferiority complex, but the House was accustomed to such things from Government members and would not be taken in by it (Laughter). The position of Indian commissioned officers would be like that of Provincial Service Officers appointed to listed posts whereas I C S members received promotion automatically. He wanted an assurance from the Army Secretary that distinction would not be made in higher commands and the regulations drawn up hereafter must honour that assurance.

LUMBY'S REPLY

Lt Col Lumby replying to the debate said that the question divided itself into two. Firstly the position of Indian Commissioned Officers in the Indian Army would be the same as of the British officer in British service. Secondly as regards the British Army in India it belonged to a different service and His Majesty's Government would not be prepared to give complete power of command to anybody who did not belong to that service. But it would be open to the Commander-in-Chief and commanders on special occasions to decide to appint Indian Commissioned Officers to command mixed formations. Such an issue would not arise for another twenty years at least, and he would not say what the Commander-in-Chief or a commander of those days would do when such a contingency arose.

THE ALTERNATIVE

It seemed to him that it would be very difficult to refuse such an Indian officer command of a mixed formation. The alternative would be to keep British and Indian formations altogether separate He felt that it was open to the House to leave things as they were, and not give the Dehra Dun cadets Indian Commissions but he also felt that sooner or later if Indian aspirations were to be fulfilled, Indian Commissions would have to be started and the service cut into two. It was not a question of the superiority or inferiority complex, but of two types of service one British and one Indian. The motion to take the Bill into consideration was adopted by 44 votes to 31.

Sir Frank Noyce presented the Select Committee report on the Petroleum Bill.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.—A P.

An Ahmedabad message says:—Thakarda Kaluji has been sentenced under the Arms Act to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine, in default, to undergo one month's further rigorous imprisonment for the offence of keeping in possession a revolver and cartridges without licence.—A. P.

PRESIDENT'S "NO" TO M.L.Cs

Refuses To Resign Despite Burma Council's Censure On Him

RANGOON, August 14.

A novel method of defying the Chair was adopted to-day in the Burma Legislative Council by the Opposition members of U. Chit Hlaing's, Dr. Ba Maw's and People's Parties, when they altogether refrained from entering the Council Chamber.

The Civil and Military Police were withdrawn to-day, and it is understood that no extraordinary precautions have been taken.

Mr. U Saw, who has been suspended for the rest of the session, was not allowed to enter the Council precincts.

After interpellations the President said that he had received a letter signed by 55 members, requesting him to resign as the Council had passed a resolution of No-Confidence in him. The President remarked that his duty was perfectly clear. Therefore, he should not resign.

Asked by Mr. M. M. Rafi, the President gave the ruling that a member suspended for the session was debarred from entering not only the Chamber, but the Council precincts also, as the Council included the whole premises and not only the Chamber.

Three days from to-day have been allotted for discussion on the Retrenchment Report, but all resolutions lapsed, due to the members being absent, excepting that moved by Sir Joseph Maung Gyi, recommending to the Government to appoint a Committee of the House to enquire into and report on how the office of the Council could be made independent of any Government control and re-organised.

The Home Member said that Government would not participate in the discussion.

The resolution was passed unopposed. The House then adjourned pending a prorogation order this afternoon.—A. P.

On resumption after lunch, the House agreed on the motion of the Home Member to extend the time by which the Select Committees on the two Burma Village Amendment Bills were instructed to report, till the first day allotted to private business in the next session of the Council. The President then read the order of the Governor proroguing the Council. —A. P.

KURLA MUNICIPAL MEETING

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, Aug. 14.

The Chief Officer submitted his explanation (as required by Mr. M. J. Bathena's motion carried at a previous meeting), when the general board of the Kurla Municipality met again this evening to consider the allegations made by certain councillors against the Chief Officer for his acts of omissions and commissions.

To-day's proceedings were held 'in camera', as at the previous meeting, and the police "bandobust" was kept near the Council Hall to prevent breach of public peace

After a heated discussion (no decision having been taken), the meeting was adjourned to August 21.

CHIEF ENGINEER OF NIZAM'S STATE RESIGNS

HLDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 14.

The Associated Press definitely understands that Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Chief Engineer and Secretary, Nizam's Government, P.W.D., has resigned his appointment.

Efforts to obtain confirmation of the report and the reasons for it from official circles have been unavailing hitherto, while Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung who was approached for an interview, pleaded extreme pre-occupation with the Tungabadra Project Conference at present proceeding in Hyderabad.

Nor has there been any indication whether the Nizam has accepted the resignation, except for an announcement in local papers this morning of a public meeting on 16th August for recording the appreciation of the public of the invaluable services rendered to the State by Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung.

Two other unconfirmed reports in this connection which possibly indicate the position are rumours of the pending appointment of the Nawab as Consulting Engineer to the Nizam and of Mr. Meher Ali Fazil at present Superintending Engineer, City Improvement Board, as Chief Engineer to the Government.—A P.

Realising Meeting Trade Buying

EXCESSIVE HEAT IN WEST BELT BUT FORECAST FAVOURABLE

Improvement In Cloth Demand

OPERATORS AWAITING WEATHER DEVELOPMENTS

Bombay, Aug. 14.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling, influenced by strength of Wall-Street but later declined partially on realising.

There was some long liquidation which was well absorbed by trade and European buying. Excessive heat continues in Texas and so far there is no relief in drought sections. It is generally believed that the present decline is temporary but all depends upon weather conditions in the West-Belt.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with October 13.44. The opening level was the lowest for the day and prices gradually advanced 13 points on steady and trade buying. October delivery was quoted at 13.57 when there was heavy long liquidation which was absorbed by outside speculation buying. Prices declined 9 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 2 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points and closed at 13.60c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged to a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 13.44c. per lb.

RECOVERY IN COMMODITIES.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—The market was quiet but steady foreign selling being offset by continued unfavourable weather reports. During the depression perior of 1929/33 the world's average total yearly consumption of American cotton was 12 1/2 million and taking this figure and a pessimistic view of the coming season the carry-over on 31st July 1935 is not likely to be above 7 million bales.

SMALL CHINA CROP.

Owing to less favourable crop reports from China, where estimates show a reduction of 15 per cent from the earlier figures, Egypt, etc., the earlier promising outlook for outside growths has undergone a change for the worse. According to League of Nations statistics there has been a recovery in the world's trade by about 12 per cent. from the depression period and though the gold price has now advanced about 65 per cent. the commodity index only shows a rise of around 40 per cent.

Most of the experienced economists forecast a sharp recovery in commodity prices before the Spring of 1935. Taking all known factors into consideration and with no relief is the drought striken areas we see no reason to change our opinion and continue to advise purchases.

As stated yesterday a good allowance has been made for deterioration in Texas and Oklahoma but at the same time it must not be overlooked that the acreage in Texas alone constitutes nearly 40 per cent. of the whole Cotton Belt.

The Liverpool cotton future market opened at declined of 7 points with October 6.98. Market reflected downward in sympathy with weakness of grains. Outside long liquidation and straddling selling by prominent house was absorbed by local short covering and trade buying. The market fluctuated within the range of 5 points and finally closed at a net decline of 5 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 7.22d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 5 points. At the close October January and March positions were quoted at 5.26d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton futures market was quiet with increased liquidation. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 7 points and Spot Sakel cotton prices were 7 points lower at 8.75. Uppers futures declined 8 to 10 points and Spot Upper cotton prices lost 8 points at 7.54d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy on heavy selling. Sakels futures declined 36 to 37 points and Ashmouni futures closed at a loss of 31 to 32 points.

LIMITED RESOURCES.

While the failure of any determined bull movement to develop despite the strong local and outside incentives is primarily due to the limited financial resources on hand, this lack of enterprise is also to some extent attributable to anticipation of continued pressure from Government fixings. I estimate that the relative buying positions do not now exceed 50,000 cantars, but though effect is thus mainly psychological, it will remain, I think, an adverse influence until the account is finally liquidated.

Forward business in Ashmouni and Zagora with the interior has come practically to a standstill, cultivators holding out for substantially higher premiums over contracts than exporters are in a position to offer; some trade, however, is being done in Giza 7 on the basis of 12 points under November contracts for good.

SPOTS ACTIVE.

The spot market has been moderately active, sales averaging 1,500 bales daily. Demand is principally for Ashmouni and Zagora from fully good fair upwards in response to inquiry for prompt shipments, notably from the Continent, the Far East and India, but Sakel, Giza 7 and Sakha 4, are also sought, Lancashire and the Continent being the best buyers of these varieties. Some shippers report a revival of interest in long staples for America.

Crop progress reports are generally satisfactory. Owing to the active measures taken by the Government material damage from leafworm in the North appears to have been successfully averted.—"M. G. Commercial."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (1-49 p.m.)	13.57+.14
N. Y. October Lowest (10 a.m.)	13.44+.01
Liverpool October Highest (10-1 a.m.)	7.01—.04
Liverpool October Lowest (3-15 p.m.)	6.96—.09

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:—

America: Sales exceed production some lines; N. R. A. considering September curtailment proposal; Activity little changed. England: More inquiry but effective demand small. Activity tends lower. Continental Mills working around 65 per cent normal.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

9-18 a.m.: Much warmer; excessive heat continues Western Belt. Heavy rains Alabama and Eastern Belt. More rain expected.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Does not respond to decline in New York owing to continued dry weather. Drought doing serious damage. Our opinion is that depression is only temporary.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., New York cable:—

Decline caused by longs selling to secure profits and decline in cereals, think decline only temporary, no relief drought.

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York cable:—

Good rains in some sections of Arkansas. Weather unfavourable to the East of Mississippi. Realising well absorbed. Seasaw market.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market steady. Heavy liquidation on general weakness all American markets. If drought continues think advance will soon be renewed.

New York.—Quiet. Market absorbed profit taking and local selling.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Realising well absorbed; moderate trade. European buying; there is a rumour that sale pending Russia.

Liverpool.—Wheat-technical re-action look for further decline; would buy on substantial setback. Cotton—doubtful if decline any further; if so, would buy.

Memphis Term.—Light rains Arkansas, Oklahoma; excessive heat continues Texas; Expect some decline, would buy on a moderate break.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, August 13.

October 1934	13.48+05
December 1934	13.60+02
January 1935	13.66+03
March 1935	13.77+03
May 1935	13.84+05
July 1935	13.91+05
Middling Spot	13.60+05

LONDON SILVER.
London, August 13.

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	21-9/16
Forward	21-1/2

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 13.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	5 1/4
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. PA	12 1/2
Amer. Forn. Power Com	6
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	49
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c P	16
Electric Bond Common	12
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	35
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	43
Consolidated Gas	27 1/2
Columbia Gas	9
American Tel. & Tel.	112
Western Union Telg.	34 1/2
Radio Corp.	6
Chesapeake & Ohio	42
New York Central	21 3/8
Baltimore & Ohio R. R	16
Erie R. R.	12
Pennsylvania R. R.	22
Union Pacific R. R.	98
Great North Pfd.	14
National Distillers	19
Hiram Walker	85
Distillers Seagram	12 1/4
Amr. Tobacco B.	75
Dupont de Nemours	90
Canadian Pacific	14
Belthelehem Steel	28
United States Steel	34 3/4
American Smelting	39
Noranda Mines	45
Int. Nickel of Canada	26 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	13 3/8
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	42
International Harvester	27
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	21
General Motors	30 1/2
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	19
St. Oil of N. J.	45
Philips Petrol	15 1/4
Mid. Con. Petroleum	12 1/2
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	14 1/2
Plymouth Oil	10
American Radiator	13
Eaton Mfg.	12 1/4
Chase Bank	24 1/2
National City Bank	22 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	350
Celanese Corp. of Amr	22
General Foods	29
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	10 1/2
Amr. Locomotive	19

Market easy at opening firm at close.

NEW YORK.
New York, August 13.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October 1934	13.51
December 1934	13.65
January 1935	13.70
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	13.49
December 1934	13.63
January 1935	13.69

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, August 13.

October 1934	13.43
December 1934	13.58+01
January 1935.. ..	13.62+01
Middling Spot	13.44

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, August 13.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	10,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, August 13.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
August 1934 ..		7.03—05
September 1934 ..		7.02—05
October 1934 ..	6.98	7.00—05
November 1934 ..		6.98—05
December 1934 ..		6.98—05
January 1935 ..	6.97	6.99—05
February 1935 ..		6.99—05
March 1935		6.99—05
April 1935		6.98—05
May 1935		6.97—06
June 1935		6.97—05
Middling Spot ..		7.22—07

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, August 13.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October 1934	8.48
November 1934	8.51
December 1934	8.56
January 1935	8.60
March 1935	8.65
May 1935	8.70
F. G. F. Spot	8.75

INDIAN COTTON,
Liverpool August 13

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.36
Fine (Good Staple)	5.51
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.66
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.41
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.56
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.71
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.47
Fine	3.57
Superfine	3.67
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.67
Fine	3.77
Superfine	3.87

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, August 13.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Aug. sellers 27/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Aug. sellers 27/3.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Aug. sellers 31/3.

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

WEATHER FORECAST.

EAST: Partly cloudy local showers CENTRAL: Partly cloudy and generally unsettled on coast.
WEST: Generally fair to partly cloudy. Partly cloudy showers on coast.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 13

Broach J/A opening 225 3/4; highest 226; lowest 224 1/2; close 225

Broach A/M 1935 opening 233 3/4; highest 234; lowest 232 1/4; close 232 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 203 3/4; highest 204; lowest 202 3/4; close 202 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 145 1/4; highest 145 1/4; lowest 144; close 144 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 28

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement 21-8-34 Rs. 5 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 13-8-34	92000	139000
Receipts yesterday 13-8-34	10000	16000
Exports to date 13-8-34	94000	258900
Stock at Ports 10-8-34	2391000	2965000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-8-34	1117000	1151000
Stock Liverpool 10-8-34	998000	828000
Visible Supply 10-8-34	5215000	6375000
Quantity in Sight 10-8-34	116000	200000
Quantity out of Sight 10-8-34	226000	366000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, August 13.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-3/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	105
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952, ...	104-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	114-1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	135
National Bank of India ..	49-3/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/8

LONDON METALS.
London, August 13.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-1/2
Yellow Metal	34
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	13-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	229

LINSEED OILS.
London, August 13.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Aug. sellers 20/10-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep/Dec. sellers 21/1-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, August 13.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 7-9/16 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, August 13.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot 10-3/4.

SEEDS.
London, August 13.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug./Sep. sellers £11-2-6.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-10-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-17-6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-10-0.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-0-0.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

LONDON GOLD.
London, August 13.

Gold bars Fine per oz .. £8-18/3

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, August 13.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-13/16 per cent. to 0-13/16 per cent.

Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, August 13.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.85-1/2
Amsterdam	7.42-1/4
Brussels	21.42-1/2
Madrid	36.81
Milan	58.65
Berne	15.40-1/2
Paris	76.34
Prague	121.18
T. T. London on New York Closing cross rate ..	5.10-7/16

BOMBAY COTTON

ABSENCE OF SUPPORT

Option Sellers' Rich Harvest

Buyers Of Calls Likely To Lose Heavily

Bombay, Aug. 14.

The weak position of the local cotton market was discussed some time back and despite the bullish Bureau report, prices in the local market declined to the pre-Bureau level to-day.

There was an extensive business in monthly teji-mandi and roughly outsiders bought call rights to the extent of about four lacks of bales. Sellers of options partially covered their risks and failure of American markets to improved, induced them to unload. Favourable day to day forecast U. S. Government weather forecast discouraged buyers and now professionals operators are unloading on an unwilling market although, it is generally admitted that present prices of Indian cotton are very attractive.

It is really now the operators harvest and buyers of call rights are likely to lose heavily. Small premiums on monthly teji-mandi are responsible for the present state of affairs.

Following a small rise of 5 points the local cotton market was expected to open at Rs 232/8 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened easy at Rs. 231/4 and declined to Rs. 229/14 on heavy unloading. There was an utter absence of any buying and the market displayed weak undertone.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but the market opened weak at a decline of 5 points. The local market ruled weak and Broach A/M declined to Rs. 229-4. Later on Liverpool was reported 4 points down and prices in the local market improved on short covering. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A 223
Broach A/M 230
Oomra D/J 201
Bengal D/J 144

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 14

Bengal Superfine	150/53
Bengal Fine	141/43
Bengal F G	135/37
Sindh-Punjab Fine	141/43
Sindh-Punjab F G	135/37
Wardha-Hingt	213/15
Nagpur/Savner	211/13
Pundhurna	203/205
Yeotmal	201/203
Arvi	200/201
Ellichpur	200/201
Amraoti-Berar	197/199
Khamgaon	197/199
Mulkapur	194/196
Khandesh	191/93
Jalna/Sailu	194/196
Burwah Sanavad	201/203
Broach Fine	227/29
Punjab/American	233/38
Punjab/American mix	225/28
Cambodia	283/88
Miraj/Sangli	223/28
Compta Good	228/33
Bagalkot	203/208
Kampala	369
Busoga	361
Jinja	358
Manza	353

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Aug 14

In full-pressed bales	2 days.	This year. Since 1st Sept
Khandesh	...	282,920
Central India	736	229,433
Barsi and Nagar	262	179,339
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	50,701
Berar	408	469,814
Central Provinces	105	116,315
Total Oomras	1,511	1,319,552
Dholera	34	146,872
N W Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	...	60,064
Sind-Punjab	440	186,947
Broach	208	332,197
Coompta and Dharwar	444	82,259
Westerns-Northerns	459	57,894
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	42,946
Persian	155	2,405
American	...	26,384
Egyptian and African	...	182,065
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	28
Total	3,251	2,449,272

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales

	1st Sept to 9th Aug Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	...	382,475
Japan and China	975	1,076,233
Coast Ports	50	22,199
Up-country by Rail	...	124,615
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	20,261
Total	1,025	1,625,783

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Aug 14

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	141	137	134	129
Panjab	...	141	137	134	129
Rajputana	...	141	137	134	129
Oomra No. 3	209	206	204	200	...
C P No. 1	221	218	216	212	...
C P No. 2	214	211	209	205	...
Broach No. 2	...	234	231	229	227
Punjab-Ame	...	241	238	236	234
Surat	...	293	290	287	284
Rajpipla	...	291	288	285	282
Navsari	...	295	292	289	286

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York October 140 at Cross Rate 5.11 1/8

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1935 231 Liverpool May 1935 6.97 Rs. 71/8 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 231 New York May 13.84 Rs. 69/8 at Cross Rate 5.11 1/8

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Long Liquidation In Steel Shares At The Close

NEW GREAT AND POWER SHARES EASY

Bombay, August 14.

The local Share Bazaar was open to-day for one hour only as a mark of respect for the late Sir Manmohandas Ramjee.

During this brief session there was a fairly good turnover. The Select Committee's report on the Steel Protection Bill was generally construed favourable but the market failed to improve on it. There was a marked absence of any buying in Tata Steel Shares and the ring was lifeless but towards the close there was some unloading by tired bulls which depressed Dfd. Shares to Rs. 280 while Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 70|14. At the moment the market opinion is divided and although long outlook of these shares is very promising, there is less inclination to buy at present prices. Recently Dfd. Shares fluctuated between Rs. 265 and Rs. 295. It is this range fluctuation which keeps buyers back and professional operators are awaiting for the low level to buy. In the meantime tired liquidation is expected to have depressing effect.

Mill shares were fairly steady with a limited business but New Great Shares weakened on heavy liquidation. At about Rs. 126 there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 129. Hydro Electric Shares were quiet but steady but there was some scattered seiling in Power Shares. Bellapur Shares were quiet while Cement Shares remained neglected.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

100	Ahm. Advance	275 10
500	Bom. Cotton	65 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	761 4
250	Bradbury	101
100	Century	260 0
100	Central India	230 0
100	Colaba	105 0
100	Coorla	96 4
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	325 0
	I. E. D. Sassoon	0-2-3
100	Elphinstone	0-12-0
100	Finlay	92 3
100	Gokak	151 4
1000	Hindustan	1705 0
100	Indore	118 2
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	66 4
100	Kohinoor	164 6
250	Laxmi	745 0
100	Madhowji	9 12
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1325 0
250	Model	56 8
50	Mysore	85 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Bombay Dyeing 762, 763, 761
Century 162, 163, 158, 161
Central India 131
Colaba 105
Kohinoor 165, 168, 166
New Great 133, 128, 125, 129
Simplex 81
Swadeshi 173
Bundi 31/14
Indian Cement 398
Tata Steel Dfd. 286, 283, 280
Tata Steel Ord. 71/12, 71/14, 70/14
Bombay Steam 302
Bombay Burma 150, 147
Andhra 1483, 1481
Tata Hydro 147
Tram Ord. 146

200	New Great	129 6
100	Oosmanshahi	62 0
100	Phoenix	235 0
25	Sassoon Silk	43 12
1000	Sholapur	2825 0
50	Simplex	81 4
100	Swadeshi	173 2
100	Swan	51 14
25	Tata	9 12
500	Vishnu	1380 0
1000	Western	758 12
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	97 8
25-50	Central	30 2
500	Imp. F. Paid	1,440 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	353 12
50-100	India	111 8
5	Union	4-15-6
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	31 10
70	Gwalior	91 8
250	Indian	393 12
40	Katni Def.	1276 4
100	Katni Ord.	338 12
75	Okha	168 2
10	Punjab	21 2
100	Shahabad	345 10
70	United	88 12
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	12 9
15-75	New India	34 6
200	Oriental	3750 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 3
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	161 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1480 0
10	Ajmer	9 3
50	Bombay Tram	145 15
100	Bom. Suburban	143 12
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	213 12
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	147 8
1000	Tata Power	1,111 14
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahm. Prantij	872 8
100	Amr Patty	122 0
100	C. Province	92 4
100	Dhon. Baramati	89 0
100	Gujrat	72 0
100	Mandra Bhon	91 12
100	Pachora Jamner	84 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	94 0
500	Tapty Valley	765 0
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	21 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	280 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 14

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/5
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/6/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/11
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/13
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/15

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 104/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/9
4 per cent 1934/37 100
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/10
5 per cent 1939/44 108/11
5 per cent 1940/43 109/12
5 per cent 1935 102/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/10 109/13
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 104/5

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 123/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 110

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/6 and declined to Rs. 89/4/6 on long liquidation.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 11th August 4,091 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,446,021 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,501,968 bales

Decrease 55,947 bales

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Aug 14

Cotton Broach A/M	28 8 0
Cotton monthly	5 4 0
Silver Shravan	0 10 0
Silver Bhadarva	1 3 0
Gold Shravan	0 4 3
Gold Bhadarva	0 8 6
Linseed September	0 8 0
Linseed May	0 13 0
Wheat September	0 2 6
Wheat January	0 7 3
Wheat May	0 8 0

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug 14

Castorseeds:—
September livery Opening Rs. 25/15/6; Closing Rs. 25/3
May delivery: Opening Rs. 26/13/6; Lowest Rs. 26/12/6; Closing Rs. 27

Cottonseeds:—
January delivery: Opening Rs. 17/14; Closing Rs. 17/14

Groundnut seeds:—
August delivery: Opening Rs. 24/2; Highest Rs. 24/6; Closing Rs. 24/4/6
February delivery: Opening Rs. 26/13/6; Highest Rs. 27/7/6; Lowest Rs. 26/12/6; Closing Rs. 27/3/6

75	Tata Steel Ord.	70 14
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	182 8
50	Belapur Sugar	212 8
250	Bom. Steam	302 8
125	Bom. Burma	446 14
50	Bom. Burma Conty.	148 2
8sh.	B. B. Petrol	4 6
50	Bom. Telephone	97 0
100	Ind. Bleaching	133 12
100	Ind. Radio Df.	552 8
100	Ind. Radio Ordy	527 8
1000	Port Canning	585 0
15	Scindia	10 2
30	Tata Construction	80 4
25	Tata Oil	19 10
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Vly.	1322 8
6	p c Bombay Steam	291 4
7	p.c. Bom. Trams	82 12
5	p.c. Central India	473 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7½	p c Punjab Cement	14 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	135 10
7½	p c Tata Power	1372 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173 2
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	147 4
5½	p c Tata Mill	17 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	640 0

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1934

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J4

MAHATMA GANDHI BREAKS HIS FAST

MRS. KAMLA NEHRU BETTER

Duration Of Jawaharlal's Freedom Depends On Wife's Condition

ALLAHABAD, August 14.

The duration of Pundit Nehru's release, it is understood, will depend on the condition of his wife.

The District Magistrate is being kept informed of Mrs. Nehru's condition every evening by the doctors in attendance. Up to 9 o'clock last night the highest temperature reached during the day was 100.4 and the patient had no coughing fit or heart attack. As soon as the acute symptoms disappear the question of removing the patient to a more suitable place will be considered.

No orders from the Government had been received till late last night.—A.P.

CONDITION IMPROVES

ALLAHABAD, August 14. (LATER).

Mrs. Kamala Nehru's condition this morning is reported to be somewhat improved. She passed a fairly good night without any severe of attack of cough or heart.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru paid a visit to Anand Bhuwan to-day and saw Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru.—A.P.

Bombay Hakim's Offer To Pt. Jawaharlal

(From A Correspondent.)

Hakeem Ali Mohammud Khan, a well-known Unani Physician and proprietor of the Ajmal Medical Hall, Bombay, has wired to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru offering his services without any obligation for the treatment of his wife. He is certain that he can cure her within three days.

IMPERIALISM, A CAMOUFLAGE

Debate In Aligarh Union

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Aug. 13.

Maulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi was the principal speaker at a debate meeting of the Aligarh Muslim University Union held last night under the presidentship of Mr. Ale Ahmad Suroor, when the house by an overwhelming majority passed the motion that "Imperialism is a camouflage of the dominant nations". The proposition which was discussed in Urdu was couched in the opening words of Dr. Iqbal's famous poem "Khizre Rah," "Saltana Aqwame Ghalib ki hai ek jadugari."

Moulana Nadvi, who was listened by a crowded house with rapt attention for about an hour, made a most interesting speech in favour of the proposition and showed how the tactics used by the imperialists to dominate weak nations were in the nature of a camouflage or magic. "Through every institution introduced by our rulers—the universities, the legislatures, the reforms .....", he said, "we are being fooled into believing that we had been given some power while in reality this was all nothing but make-believe."

Mr. Jawad Bakhsh Qadri, the new secretary of the Union, who has been recently elected at a bye-election took the chair at this meeting amidst loud applause and cheers.

Two Drowned In Boat Capsizal

KARACHI, Aug. 11.

Yet another boat carrying raw material for Punjab while leaving Sukkur capsized in the river Indus.

It appears that the boat laden with cargo which was valued at some thousands of rupees was suddenly carried away by the forceful current, near Lansdown Bridge and capsized.

Two drowning tragedies occurred while the boat was sunk.—A. P.

Takes Glass Of Honey & Sodawater

Impressive Ceremony Precedes Termination Of Seven-Day Ordeal

WARDHA, August 14.

Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast at 6-20 a. m. taking a glass of honey and sodawater.

An impressive ceremony preceded the termination of Mahatma Gandhi's seven-day ordeal. His Hindu Muslim Jain and Christian friends including Mr. Aney and a hundred members of the Ashram, besides a couple of Doctors and pressmen joined in the prayer while Mahatma lay motionless in meditation.

After the prayer he beckoned for a glass of honey and sodawater to be brought to him.

Mrs. Gandhi handed him the glass which he slowly sipped taking nearly seven minutes to drink it.

CONGRATULATED.

Numerous telegrams have been received congratulating him on the successful completion of the fast.

Messrs Vallabhai Patel, Rajagopalachari, Jamnalal Bajaj and Jairamdas Daulatram were among those who sent messages.—A.P.

SPENDS RESTLESS NIGHT

The fast-breaking ceremony was simple yet very impressive. Gandhiji who spent, unlike the previous days, a restless night owing to a feeling of nausea lay motionless on the cot on the terrace of the Wardha Ashram looking weak and emaciated.

At half-past five in accordance with previous arrangements the Ashramites and other visitors began to arrive and couple of journalists who had kept a night long vigil were the first among the callers on Gandhiji's Secretary to find out the latest condition. They were told that while Gandhiji had one of the most restless nights, at the time he was having rest. They waited for the fast-breaking ceremony and in about half an hour a gathering of nearly hundred-and-fifty people including several ladies and two doctors who had attended on Gandhiji, Mr. Aney and the Ashramites gathered on the terrace and they were assigned their respective seats.

Hindu Prayers.

At quarter to six Gandhiji beckoned to Mr. Mahadev Desai that prayers might begin and accordingly the Ashramites commenced with Hindu prayers. After this Dr. Datta of Lahore was asked to read portions from the Bible which was followed by a recitation from the Koran. Mr. Aney concluded with prayers by reading some Sanskrit verses in praise of Lord Krishna and Siva composed by him during his imprisonment.

Gandhiji requested Mr. Aney to explain the meaning of the verses he had composed and this over, Gandhiji sat up by himself, gargled his mouth with water and thereafter sat in meditation for a few minutes.

Complete silence prevailed and in a low but steady voice he said that the ceremony was now over and he would break his fast. Janaki Ben, wife of Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, brought honey and sodawater and handed it over to him.

Seven Minutes To Drink.

First he sipped twice with the aid of a spoon, but later gave up the spoon and slowly sipped the contents of the glass taking nearly five to seven minutes to finish the process. He then announced that the ceremony was over and the gathering slowly dispersed after paying respects to Gandhiji.

Gandhiji has received numerous messages congratulating him on the successful termination of his fast. Vallabhbhai Patel, Jairamdas Doulatram and Jamnalal Bajaj from Bombay sent the following telegram:—"Deeply thankful to God for your emerging from one more ordeal recuperated invigorated. May successful termination of fast bring home to all beauty extending tolerance goodwill despite honest differences and help purify present atmosphere country."

Begum Ansari sent telegram congratulating Gandhiji on the successful termination of the fast. Mr. Rajagopalachari, sent the following telegram:—"Join you in spirit in the rejoicings."

There was general rejoicing among ashramites and others gathered there on the successful termination of the fast. Doctors are examining Gandhiji now.—A.P.

ADVISED COMPLETE REST

Doctors Find Gandhiji's General Condition Good

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 14.

That Gandhiji spent one of the worst nights of the fast last night is indicated by the fact that none of his associates had any sleep.

Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi has had the most strenuous time. She has been living on fruits all these days since the commencement of her husband's penance and was taxed hard last night as she had to keep awake all night although she was persuaded to take rest. Finding Gandhii in a restless condition she refused to go to sleep and attended on her husband.

According to those in attendance on Gandhiji he spent the most disturbed night on account of a persistent attack of nausea which left him weak and unable to speak, and sent up his blood pressure to 190 and 100 systolic and diastolic respectively, maximum reached during the present fast. Pulse, however, remained normal at 72. He had also rapidly lost weight which went down to 94 lbs. that is, seven pounds less than what he was when he commenced his fast a week ago. The doctors who examined Gandhiji immediately after the fast-breaking have advised him to have complete rest for a week in view of the high blood pressure.

In othe respects, they found his condition good. Because of nausea which is still persisting this morning Gandhiji although he made an effort to address a few words to the gathering, was unable to do so and ultimately abandoned the idea of speaking.—A.P.

Two more women, Mrs. Shantabai Vengaskar (left) and Mrs. Kaveriben Mansukhram Divecha (right), have been declared elected to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. They have been returned from the "G" (Dadar) Ward. Mrs. Vengaskar topped the list of successful candidates.

Dr. Ansari's Talk With Sir S. Hoare

"FRIENDLY AND FRANK

DELHI, (By Mail).

The Delhi Secretariat of the Congress Parliamentary Board has issued the following Press-note:—

Dr. Ansari's health during the past 12 weeks' stay in Europe has not been normal. The severe strain of political activity previous to his departure from India subjected him to cardiac attacks. He is now staying in Bad-Nauheim for treatment. During his brief stay in London he had long interviews with the Secretary of State, Lords Halifax and Sankey, the Labour leaders, Messrs. Lansbury and Morgan Jones, and others belonging to various parties.

His interview with the Secretary of State was confined to the general situation in India as viewed by the British Government and the Congress. The continued detention of Pandit Jawaharlal, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and either political prisoners was among the topics discussed. All these interviews were friendly and frank.

Dr. Ansari is expected to return to India in September next.

MR. SARAT BOSE

Resents Home Member's Charge

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

It is understood that Mr. Sarat Bose, Regulation III prisoner, has addressed to the Government of India through the Government of Bengal a communication lodging an emphatic protest against the charge of being deeply implicated in terrorist activities made by Sir Henry Craik on the floor of the Assembly in course of replying to a supplementary question, asked by Mr. Bhupat Singh.—United Press.

ANEY TO SEEK DEMOCRATS' SUPPORT

AKOLA, Aug. 13.

Mr. M. S. Aney will arrive here on the 15th to seek support to his Nationalist Party from members of the Democratic Swaraj Party or from those who do not see eye to eye with the present Congress policy.

It is learnt that he has invited some of his Akola friends to attend the Calcutta meeting of the Nationalist Party.—A P.

Why Enforce Khaddar Clause?

POONA, August 13.

The Poona Distt. Congress Committee at a meeting passed a resolution asking the Working Committee not to enforce the Khadi-Clause in Congress bodies.

Another resolution recommended to the Congress to permit Congress members in the Assembly freedom of opinion on the question of the Communal Award.—A.P.

DOHAD CONGRESS ELECTION RESULT

DOHAD, Aug. 13.

Syt. Kamalashanker Pandya (Socialist) and Laxmidas Shrikant have been elected as members of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee from Dohad.

Due to the resignation of the majority of members of the Taluqua Congress Commitee no office-bearers have been elected so far, nor any programme drawn for the current year.

It is understood that instructions from the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee are awaited.—United Press.

KHANDWA CONGRESS ELECTIONS

Mr. Agarker Resigns

(From A Correspondent)

KHANDWA, Aug. 14.

Mr. S. M. Agarker, Editor of the "Hindi Swarajya" and a prominent Congressman of this district, has resigned the membership of the Khandwa District Congress Committee and the Mahakosai Provincial C. C. in view of the alleged irregular and illegal election procedure adopted by Mr. M. L. Chaturvedi at the election meeting held last week.

It is understood that Seth Govindas President Mahakosal Provincial C. C. is coming to Khandwa shortly to investigate the matter.

Dacoit Bachhna of village Bhucho, of District Ferozopur who escaped from the Faridkot State recently along with other 27 associates is reported to have been done to death by his companions in Patiala State.

HARIJAN SANGH'S WIRE TO MAHATMA

The Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi:

"Bombay Harijan Board pray God for your early recuperation. Mathuradas Vissanji, President."

"Big Stroke Of Statesmanship"

Muslim Unity Board President Welcomes Congress Decision

"IT IS BOUND TO REMOVE COMMUNAL DISTRUST" SAYS NAWAB ISMAIL KHAN

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Aug. 13.

"I am very glad that the Congress Working Committee under the guidance and advice of Mahatma Gandhi has refused to modify its resolution with regard to the Communal Award in spite of the strenuous efforts that were put forward at Benares to get it amended in order to make it possible for such influential and formidable leaders of Hindu opinion as Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney to continue their membership of the Congress Parliamentary Board," said Nawab Mohamed Ismail Khan Sahib, President of the Muslim Unity Board and Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, when interviewed by your correspondent regarding the present political situation.

CONGRESS STATESMANSHIP.

"The Congress Working Committee has exhibited great statesmanship, and I am sure its new policy will inspire confidence among the Mussalmans.

There are, unfortunately some Muslim leaders who are always ready to find fault with everything that the Congress does and attribute to it unworthy motives. The latest stunt is that Congress has adopted this policy merely to win a few Muslim seats in the forthcoming elections. Even if the Congress had whole-heartedly accepted the Communal Award, some motives would have been attributed to it. I should like the educated Muslims to realize and appreciate the difficult position in which the Congress finds itself. It is a body with a preponderant Hindu membership. It cannot, therefore, flout the opinion of such an overwhelming majority of its members by accepting the Award and as an organization which is national in character, it is its duty to show similar regard for the sentiments of the Mussalmans. It has, therefore, out of deference for the unanimous Muslim public opinion decided not to reject it, which in other words means that the Award must stand till it is replaced by an agreed settlement."

"I, for one," he continued, "whole-heartedly welcome this policy of the Congress which is bound to remove communal distrust and bitterness to a very great extent.

Uncharitable criticism will, of course, continue to be levelled by interested persons but I have no doubt that the bulk of the Muslim community will express its satisfaction with new policy of the Congress. In this connection it will be pertinent to ask what decision has been reached at the recent conference of the Zamindars of this province which was attended by both Hindu and Muslim Zamindars. Have they accepted the Award in toto or have they excluded the consideration of this thorny question as outside the sphere of activities?

MALAVIYAJI'S ATTITUDE.

It has pained me greatly to see that the veteran leader, Pandit Malaviya, for whom I have the greatest respect and regard and who worked so earnestly and sincerely for an understanding between the different communities at the Allahabad Peace Conference only the other day should have thought fit to adopt such an uncompromising attitude on this question and have gone to the length of bringing into existence a party for the purpose of fighting their own brethren and erstwhile co-workers on the issue of the Communal Award. Is this going to lead to peace between the two major communities? Is it going to serve the best interests of the country and create respect for it outside India? Is he not throwing a challenge to the Mussalmans to organize their public opinion in favour of the Award and let loose disruptive forces?

APPEAL TO PT. MALAVIYA.

"Even supposing, the Mussalmans have gained a few benefits under the Award,—I for one would not admit that—, what great calamity has overtaken the Hindus that they must organize themselves and the Sikhs to fight it? Are not Mussalmans their compatriots and nationals of this country? The Hindus are never tired of asking the Mussalmans to give up separate electorates, but when they themselves made peace with the Harijans they conceded this principle as far as the selection of candidates was concerned. Why should they expect the Mussalmans to have greater faith and confidence in them than their own brethren? Then, again, the settlement with the Harijans was arrived at on the basis of the 'hated' Communal Award which is now being so loudly denounced. How does it lie in their mouths to repudiate it now? Is it fair, to the Harijans or in keeping with the agreement reached at Poona? They will certainly never succeed in removing this distrust from the mind of the Mussalmans so long as they exhibit such horror of Muslim ascendancy in a few provinces. Why will not the Hindus realize that a very considerable majority of Muslims will not look at joint electorate at present. Is it their desire to win them over by persuasion or to compel them by force? If it is the latter it is doomed to failure. I take this opportunity to make a solemn and earnest appeal to Pandit Malaviya to show the same spirit of compromise which won our hearts at the Allahabad Conference."

INVALUABLE SERVICES FOR DECADE

Karachi Corporation's Tribute To Mr. J. N. Mehta

KARACHI, Aug. 11

Glowing tributes to the selfless services rendered by Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee Mehta to the city of Karachi which will always be gratefully remembered by the citizens of Karachi were paid at the meeting of the Standing Committee of Karachi Corporation today.

The Committee placed on record Mr. Jamshed's invaluable services to the city of Karachi for over a decade. Mr. Jamshed's retirement from the Corporation is universally regretted.—A P.

Simla:—Bhai Paramanand leaves for Calcutta on August 16 to attend the Nationalists Conference convened by Pandit Malaviya.—United Press.

Patna.—The "Yogi," a local Hindi weekly, has deposited a security of Rs. 500 under the Press Emergency Act, demanded by the Government for publishing an article entitled 'Our Duty."—United Press.

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